Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 43] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
22nd February ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th ,, ..	A Steamer† ..	..
15th ,, ..	A Steamer† ..	..
22nd ,, ..	Malta ..	6064
29th ,, ..	Somali ..	6712
5th April ..	A Steamer† ..	..

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There will only be a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 22nd March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th March ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
17th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal portd.
19th ,, ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
20th ,, ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
21st ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Talan Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb
Meiyachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	10th Feb.	27th Feb.
Two-maru as. 2	[illegible]ayakawa	3018	27th Feb.	9th[illegible] ar
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Asuka Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	13th March	Italy.
Inaho Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	11th ,,	Japan.
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	2nd Mar.	12th ,,	,,
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake ..	3rd Mar.	11th ,,	Ita
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th ,,	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	,,

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 16TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDALE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased lorn and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British a Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an nterest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,036,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		MOJI (Japan.)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened to approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITCMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen [illegible]
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

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INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

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(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

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THE GENERAL AGENTS.

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NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,

BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	80,00.000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretar.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. [illegible]

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

he Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner' Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memor Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federa Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, ha been awarded a Certificate from the Vege tarian Exhibition and Congress held in th year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy o his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

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LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

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GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

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This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

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THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
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MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753, Raviwar Peth, Poona.

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Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery, Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.
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DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!

and to write with a bad ink.

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its benefit.

V. V. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv

Anti-Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
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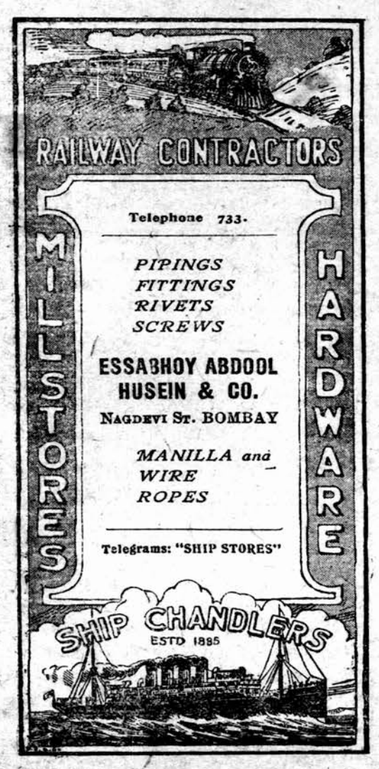

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Matunga, BOMBAY.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

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MALARIA, INFLUENZA and

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SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL cure.

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Prompt attention for V. P. orders.

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Largely used by Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

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GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
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PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

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ROASTED BY GAS
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LARGE FRESH STOCK

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Beautiful Artistic!! Magnificent !!!

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The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

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If you want to buy, sell or exchange

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See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame."

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the rest.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

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FAMOUS POONA BISCUITS

(AWARDED GOLD MEDAL)

POONA MAIN ST. & BOMBAY GRANT RD.

Our Biscuits are made in an up-to-date factory with the latest machinery and ovens and by an expert with Home experience.

All orders however large or small will have the proprietors' prompt attention.

Roeinton Lawyer Nazareth & Co.

POONA.

Telegram: "BISCUITS."

CHAPMAN'S TRUSS ENABLES NATURE TO RE-UNITE TORN EDGES OF THE RUPTURE

Because it uplifts the rupture to its proper position, unites the edge of the break and making 30 to 40 per cent. cure sure where truss is constantly and permanently kept. A RUPTURE SUFFERER usually finds great relief by holding the rupture with his hand. The CHAPMAN TRUSS is designed to act exactly as the human hand does. It lifts up the Hernia, holds it in position and is comfortable all the time. OUR TRUSS IS CONSTRUCTED according to the thorough anatomical and scientific knowledge and it ensures an upward lift under all circumstances.

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Specialists.
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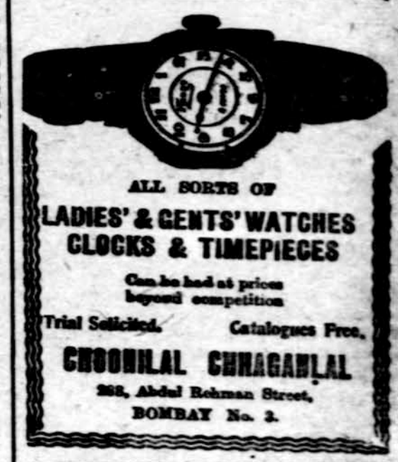
Girgaum, Bombay.



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Latest Machine

Simple—Stronger—Better

It has been the crying need of the whole Commercial World for a really reliable and powerful typewriter—a typewriter that will not only do the work rapidly but also be very easily handled. Therefore the advent of the

WOODSTOCK

The Typewriter Supreme

has been hailed with joy everywhere; for this wonderful machine embodies all the latest requirements. It is the simplest machine, 42 keys, single shift, ball-bearing, visible writing, etc.

Write to us NOW and we will give you at your office a free demonstration in order to convince you of its superiority.

Write now

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,

251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.

Cloth and Flannel Suit and Dress French Cleaning a Speciality.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a specialty—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3 Visible, 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No 10, good condition Rs. 215. Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125. Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100. Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195. Mercedes little-used Rs 225. Williams No. 6. Visible Rs. 85. Remington No. 7 Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125. Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

DEBILITY of any descriptions and of any duration cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, P. O. Calcutta. 4B

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plug, emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder soap filing cabinets, almirahs, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs BHAWANJI BHAWJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you special low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone 707 Telegram "Autoford"

LOST.

LOST—A dog, Irish Terrier, colour white, named Landsdowne. Inform H. C. MITHA, 76, Chowpaty. Finder rewarded. 982

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A qualified CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 977

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi and English Correspondence and well versed in Gujarathi Accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to Messrs. C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Grant Road Bombay, between 9 and 12 a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m. 921

WANTED immediately for the Shipping Department of a New Line, a CLERK, a CASHIER, an ACCOUNTANT, a SECRETARY and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST, all experienced in the line. Lady Shorthand-Typist will be preferred. Apply Box No. 255, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 969

WANTED—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the State Electric Installation. Applicants should state the lowest salary they will accept. Free unfurnished quarters and a Bike will be provided by the State. Applications stating age and experience with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 28th February, 1919. H. V. MODY, B.A., L.C.E., State Engineer, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra, (Kathiawar). 883

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FOR FACTORY ENGINEER (other than) on Rs. 100 p. m. Apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 981

WANTED—A competent TYPIST. Apply Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHERJEE and THANAWALA, Solicitors, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 975

WANTED—ENGINEER for Ether Ice making machine. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 967

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for an European Firm (Machinery Manufacturers). Apply Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 927

WANTED—One TYPIST, knowing English correspondence well. Apply with testimonials to VELJNATH KESHAVJI, Manager Virji Lalji & Co., Kharek Bazar Mandvi, Bombay. 919

WANTED—An experienced CANVASSER, having capacity in Multi-stores, etc. Only moderate to qualification. Apply Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 891

WANTED—A MATRIC, knowing accounts and correspondence. Pay according to qualifications. Apply SAKLE CHAND AA-POOR & Co., Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay. 868

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Water Works on Rs. 100 plus 25. Apply to the Service Securing agency Delmi. 988

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTOR for two students in English up to Fifth Standard also Persian. Two hours morning. Apply EDALJI SAROFF, Jaipbal Terrace Parsee. 909

WANTED—Experienced CLERK for local and foreign correspondence with knowledge of typewriting Hindu preferred. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay. 985

WANTED—TYPIST, shorthand preferred, and CANVASSER for Import, Expert business. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

WANTED—A MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL (1) TYPIST with good handwriting and (2) CLERK, knowing Canarese and Marathi well, on Rs. 30 p. m with usual allowance. Apply to Box No. 262 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle," 989

WANTED—An experienced Hindu UNDER-GRADUATE to work as Librarian, time 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5-30 p.m. (B. T.). Apply with qualification and salary expected to Box No. 241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 926

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER for a large Mill in Bombay. Parsee preferred. Apply with copies of certificates stating age and pay expected to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 881

WANTED—An expert CORRESPONDENT, experienced in English Commercial correspondence for three to four hours a week. Preference will be given to a really competent person. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974

WANTED—A smart (GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE), experienced correspondence clerk, having practical experience of managing an import indent office. Apply in own handwriting, qualification and salary expected to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 925

WANTED—An experienced man, knowing Marathi for welfare work that is organising Co-operative and Debt Redemption Societies and similar organisations for the amelioration of the Mill hands of a local Mill. Graduate will be preferred. Apply No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 913

WANTED.

WANTED—4 PING WEFT FRAMES, 5in. lift, Rowards, Brooks or Platts, Dia. of Ring 1 1/16in. or 1 1/18in. 5 FLAT CARD Platts. 40in. or wire, Report year. Reply to the CALICO MILL, Ahmedabad. 983

WANTED—OFFERS for the supply of salt glazed stone ware articles of different diameters on or before the 1st March, 1919. For further particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 946

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN UNDERGRADUATE experienced Parsi desires to POST of a Private Secretary. Write to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 976

WANTED by an energetic young Parsee of several years' experience, willing to work as Head Clerk, Store-keeper, or in any capacity; not afraid of hard work; accept reasonable terms. Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 929

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One LANDAU with HORSE, complete, second-hand and in running order. For particulars apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 965

HIGH-CLASS HARNESS HORSES, HACKS and WELSH COBS, supplied at reasonable prices. Persons wishing to import a good sound English-bred horse, should communicate with the undersigned who has had much experience in the trade, and is just returning home from this country and knows the class of horse suited for it. For particulars apply Mr. NORMAN R. LLOYD, Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, Great Britain. 907

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	225
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	190
Olivers.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Bombay. Pair of imported African CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, other animals. Apply, "H." Ballygunge Pharmacy, Calcutta. 986

FOR SALE—12 H.-P., FIAT, 6-7 seater, Torpedo Body, Hood, Folding Glass Screen and Accessories complete. Price, Rs. 6,000 or near offer. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 879

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Four cylinder, 5-seater, STUDEBAKER CAR in perfect order, suitable for Taxi. Inspection at Messrs. VACHHA BROS., Girgaum, between 4 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 990

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A "SCRIPPS BOOTH" CAR, 2 seater, 4, cylinder, in very good order and complete with accessories, used only 800 miles. On view at The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., Automobile Engineers, 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 984

GIVE YOUR SONS the KHAIBER H. B PENCILS, no useless wastage of lead. Rs. 3 per gross. V. P. extra. from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Well-known Bahadur OIL ENGINE 9½ H.-P. with 3 ins. centrifugal pump complete with fast and loose pulley and Siemens Brother's Direct Current Generator K. W. 5.5 Amps. 30 and Motor 6.5 H.P. 110 volts combined. Very little used. Apply Box No. 239 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 924

TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, ROWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parsees. Apply C. C. MODY, Mahableshwar. 992

TO BE LET—Upto the end of the season (15th June, 1919) "HOMESTEAD", Chowk Point, Matheran, completely furnished, large grounds with Tannis Court, ample stabling and servants' accommodation, Rent Rs. 3,000. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 880

TO BE LET—FLATS OR WHOLE BUNGALOW. Rare opportunity for Indian Princess or large noble families, 2 storied bungalow, facing sea at Nepean Sea Road, each flat contains 5 large bed-rooms, 1 hall, 1 billiard room and 1 dining saloon, complete with electric lights and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements, Stable, garage and kitchen separate. Apply to W. R. CASSINATH, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 995

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—
The AGENTS.
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Shahpur, AHMEDABAD. 734

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.
Consulting Chemist,
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 812

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.—Newly built beautiful airy flats at Altamount Road. Plot No. 6 with complete electric and sanitary fittings. Apply to Jehangir M. Billimoria Architect, Hughes Road, Jehangir Mansion, Chawpaty, or Budri Mahal, Hornby Road Fort. 948

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Pandharpur Water Works, starting pay Rs. 110 to Rs. 120; free quarters provided. Those only who hold 1st class certificate under the Boiler Act and have had sufficient experience of Water Works should apply, with copies of testimonials, etc., by the 1st March, 1919

A. B. DE SOUZA.
Executive Engineer
Sholapur District.
P. W. D Office,
Sholapur, 13th February, 1919. 944

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money of Rs. 200 for the supply of the following electric materials required for use in this department, will be received in this office of the undersigned up to and on the 15th February, 1919. For further particulars please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 6th February, 1919.

Copper tape 1 by 1/8 inch, 5,800 ft.
Copper rivets 3/8 by 1/8 inch, 40 dozen.
Copper clamp, 48 gross

S. D. IYENGAR,
Offg. Chief Electrical Engineer to the Govt. of Mysore. 942

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE.

LODGE "RISING SUN", S. C. will hold the above Service at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) in memory of the late Mr. RUSTOM PURVEZJI Cer mony will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions 973

THE ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919, at 5.45 p.m.

Important business will be placed before the Society.

N. B.—All members are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary, Professor Sisson, by post card of THEIR PRESENT ADDRESSES, as the Society Register of addresses is out of date. 976

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ACCOUNTANT-STUDENTS' SOCIETY, of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay, will be held at the College Hall, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, 1919, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the annual business.

By order of the President,
V. R. MERCHANT,
954 Hony. Secretary & Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business carried on by Mr GOVIND PURUSHOTTAM DAMANIA, under the name and style of Damania Shipyard, at Versova, has been taken over by the above Company as from the 1st of September, 1918, and any person or firm having any claims against the said Damania shipyard is hereby requested to submit the same to the undersigned with necessary details within 15 days from the date hereof, after which the claims shall not be considered.

A. M. JERVANJEE.
Managing Proprietor.
British India Shipbuilding Coy.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay.
17th February, 1919. 979

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee, Jafferjee, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 21st February 1919, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, gunmetal pig, zinc pig, copper pig, aluminium pig, lead pig, metal pewter pig, phosphor bronze pig, axes pick head, felt old, leather old, shovels, old gunny, tape cotton old, canvas, tin old, barrow wheel, blankets old, anvils, of sorts. A large quantity of posootee old, cordage cotton old, vices, spades, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, mamooties, paulins of sorts, cordage hemp, rubber old, cooking pots, stoves, enamel ware, web old. A large quantity of jhools, rags, old cloth, ground sheets, old bamboos, old suttrangee, pipe hose, grease, packing cases, etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
963 Government Auctioneer.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the authority in that behalf vested in them the Board of Directors of the Company had on July, 1918, at the request of Messrs. RAMANNAH RAMGOPAL and BHOOMIAH, the firm of Secretaries Treasurers and Agents or the Company signified their approval of and sanction to the appointment of Mr. VENKAT KRISHTIAH, as Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Bhoomiah, but owing to Mr. Venkat Kristiah's mismanagements, the Board withdrew the sanction and approval in December 1918, and on the 15th December, 1918, sanctioned and approved the nomination of Mr. Lashmanarayen Ramgopal, who is also a partner in the said firm, as the Managing Partner of the said firm. Mr. Lashmanarayen Ramgopal was conducting the Company's business at the Company's office as per Board's order and under the Board's supervision and control till 3rd January 1919. On the 3rd January, 1919, Mr. Lashmanarayen Ramgopal was served with a Notice on behalf of the Commissioner of Police of H. E. H. The Nizam's Government in regard to his appointment and on the 4th January, 1919, Mr. Venkat Kristiah, took possession of the Mills, etc., of the Company by the help of the Police and has been dealing with the property of the Company irrespective of the Board's control and supervision and necessary steps are in progress to recover possession of the property from him and otherwise.

Mr. Venkat Kristiah is acting unauthorisedly and in defiance of the Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and is signing as the Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Bhoomiah though not authorised and not entitled to do the same. The Public is hereby warned that the Company will not be held responsible for any dealings and agreements with Mr. Venkat Kristiah on behalf of the Company and all persons dealing with him will do so at their own risk and peril and the Company will not be bound by his acts and defaults.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1919.

KESHAO RAO VAKIL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. 947

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, BELLARY.

O. S. 552/18.

KALVA VENKATARAMAIAH .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAJAJI RATHANCHAND .....Defendant.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the above Plaintiff has presented an application to the above mentioned Court to have his suit, which was dismissed for default, restored, and the said application stands posted to 25th February, 1919. If you should fail to appear on that date to oppose the application, it will be heard and determined in your absence, and, as you have originally received summonses in the suit, the suit will be decreed against you exparte.

N. NARAYANA RAO.
Vakil for Plaintiff.
Bellary, 14th February, 1919. 991

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 98 of 1919.

Re. CHUNILAL LALBHAI & Co., a firm: ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex-parte:—Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & Co., a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHUNILAL LALBHAI & Co., a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 19th February, 1919. 996

TO LET.

OFFERS are invited to let on lease for (a) 21 or (b) 50 years of a large plot of leasehold land admeasuring 2,402 square yards or thereabouts together with two bungalows thereon known as the "Palms" with stables and outhouses situated at Mount Road and Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay.

Any offer if accepted will be subject to certain terms which may be ascertained on application to the undersigned and will also be subject to the sanction of the High Court.

Offers will be received up to the 10th of March 1919.

Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay dated this 8th day of February, 1919.

MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Solicitors for the Mutawallies of the Persian Mosque.
797

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The Sale of this property which was postponed to 19th instant, owing to the death of one of the parties will now be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS
Suit No. 336 of 1918.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot or in separate Plots:

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16477, New Survey No. 253-242/3 and another piece of freehold, vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards, or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1.242/3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardesir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described in the conditions of sale and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cook's" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst. 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at No. 102-104 Kalbadevi Road.

The building materials of a large building in the occupation of Dowlee Waljee, Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., James Manufacturing Co., and the Royal Photographic Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by orders of Messrs. Dawood Ally and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Esmail Gora:—

Ex. S. S. "Heishin Marg."
150 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order on Godown-keeper of Mr. Suzuki.

Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
200 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order of Deputy Manager, Princess and Victoria Dock.

Ex. S. S. "Yaroona Maru."
450 casks Portland Cement Nippon Brand each wg. 375 lbs. nett. Delivery order on Deputy Manager, Princess and Victoria Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The purchaser will be handed over the Delivery orders as above and they will take delivery of the goods from the above-mentioned places.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Delin mansion), very valuable and handsome grand and carved rosewood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets and durries drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and corner cabinets, rich ornaments, pictures, vases and figures, electric table and wall lights, table and ceiling fans, brackwood carved furniture, glass door book cases, revolving office chairs, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, aluminium utensils, one large iron stove with chimney, China matting, stair matting with tell and brass rods, large partition, rich curtains, with poles, rich garden pots, fowl houses with fowls, one 8 cylinder Scripps Booth motor car, one B.S.A. 5 seater, with Knight silent engine complete with electric light and self-starter is in perfect condition and has been owner driven, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Roberts, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF REMOUNT HORSES.
On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following horses belonging to the 7th Hariana Lancers about 10 to 12 Remount horses, age 7 years upwards, height 14-2 to 15-3 some are broken to harness and saddle and some used as polo ponies.

The above horses are in good condition and are suitable as hacks, riding and polo purposes.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.
Under instructions from Lieut. Adjutant, S. C. Pane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadar, near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the Combined Labour Depot:—

About 275 lots containing unclaimed goods, etc., such as bundles of sundry clothes, wooden boxes with clothes, tin trunks with clothes, old boots and shoes, overcoats, gunny bags, wearing annarels, razais, utensils, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market's, on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1919 at 11 a.m. (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses (Bandras) for 12 months from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March 1920 and fees in the Fort Market Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Perkins Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Poddar Road Fish Market, Mereanes, Kamathipura Market, Pergaon Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for washing goods at the sections of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Also the right of collecting sweepers fees from the respective sections of the Colaba Pergaon Road, Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Mandvi Fruit Markets.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th February, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the following Building Materials:—

Building Street No. 70, 69, 7, Case No. 169, Second Nowrosji Hill Road.
Building Street Nos. 176-182, 184-186, Case Nos. 36, 38, near Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEER.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF NIGHT LIGHT 21 CASES.

Sale on SATURDAY, 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at 23 Churchgate Street by order of concerned and defaulting purchaser Messrs. Varajlal Chunilal and also some house hold furnitures as below:—almyrah cabinet, drawing room suites, teapoys, meat safes, wooden and iron cots, big size camera, electric fittings and some Jewellery, etc., etc.,

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 3 days.

Night light 21 cases as following.
11 cases Charwali pressed about 1 to 1½.
7 cases Lalwat pressed about 1½ to 1¾.
3 cases Athwalli pressed about 1½ to 1¾.

BOMBAY, AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1919.

PENCH COAL.

It is hereby notified that we are now booking orders for PENCH COAL for delivery during 1919.

Intending purchasers are advised to register their orders as early as possible.

All enquiries should be addressed to our Selling Agents—

Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.
Century Buildings, Hornby Road,
Post Box 416, Bombay.
SHAW WALLACE & Co.
Agents for Pench Collieries.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE RED SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of the other concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Harakuvee.

Ex. S.S. "Mitsuki Maru."
10 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Yoroppa Maru."
15 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Burma Maru."
10 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Taiyan Maru."
4 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Tosan Maru."
1 case Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Bombay Maru."
5 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 323.
Ex. S.S. Tenshin Maru."
5 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 323.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of Seth Chaganlal Bhaidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Narayandas Dwarkadas.

100 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Sheetings No. C Dragoon.
100 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovan Jamnadas of Bhatia Gully:—

22 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 99000 of Busaan.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of Seth Cowasji Temulji and on account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Jivamal.

5 packages each 200 pairs English-made white Dhoties, Duxbury No. 2305, 8/10 yards.
2 packages each 200 pairs English-made dhoties, Duxbury, No. 658, 8/11 yards, 50 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of Seth Muljl Nanjy and on account and at the risk of Seth Parchand Fulchand—

5 packages each 100 pairs white Dhoties No. 929 Ghodo 10/11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of Seth Jethabhoy Kallianji and on account and at the risk of Seth Geordas Valji.

5 packages white Dhoties, quality of Chelchabili (Number whatever may come) 8 to 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 155 BALES OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sadashiv Gambhirchand:—

Ex. S. S. "Heishien Maru."
20 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. F. F. F.
Ex. S. S. "Yerona Maru."
57 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. F. F. F.
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
18 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. F. F. F.

AUCTION SALE OF 825 BALES CHECKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mathuradas Manji Valji.

6 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 6115, 5¼ lbs.
2 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 11955 5¼ lbs.
20 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 514, 5¼ lbs.
13 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No 12 24, ¼ lbs.
27 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 1104, 5¼ lbs.
18 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 11917, ¼ lbs.
3 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 1906, 5½ lbs.
10 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No 1903, ¼ lbs.
5 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 1528, 5¼ lbs.
2 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 29024, 5¼ lbs.
1 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 1079, 5¼ lbs.
2 bales checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 1027, 5¼ lbs.
1 bale checks of the Currimbhoy Mills. No. 6117, 5¼ lbs.
20 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 1902. 5¼ lbs
18 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 1931. 5¼ lbs
17 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 3921. 5¼ lbs
12 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 5916. 5¼ lbs.
3 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 2901. 5¼ lbs.
14 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 1928 5¼ lbs.
11 bales checks of the Pearl Mills. No. 2926 5¼ lbs.
98 bales checks of the Fajalbhoy Mills. No. 09-99, 5¼ lbs.
7 bales checks of the Fajalbhoy Mills. No. 9071, 5¼ lbs.
2 bales checks of the Fajalbhoy Mills No. 719, 5¼ lbs.
1 bale checks of the Fajalbhoy Mills No. 7731, 5¼ lbs.
1 bale checks of the Fajalbhoy Mills No. 729, ¼ lbs.
4 bales checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 2992 5¼ lbs.
2 bales checks of the Crescent Mills No. 17821, 5¼ lbs.
2 bales checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 6185, 5¼ lbs.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES CHECKS, 15 Bales Ginis, 10 Bales half to half Checks, 9 Packages English-made White Nainsookhs and 10 packages English-made White Mulls

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Muljl Jetha Market by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Amulakh Khubchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. C. Nagardas Manikal and Co.—

5 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Presidency Mills, No. 524.
1 bale 60 pieces Ginis of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills, No. 1951.
4 bales each 60 pieces Ginis of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 901.
3 bales each 60 pieces Ginis of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills, No. 11917.
3 bales each 60 pieces Ginis of the Currimbhoy Agency Mills, No. 12924.
4 bales each 60 pieces of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 1906.
2 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills No. 14814.
3 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills, No. 2751.
1 bale 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills, No. 3135.
2 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Sassoon Mills, No. 14814.
2 bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Sassoon Mills, No. 1314.
9 packages each 150 pieces English made white Nainsookhs Nos. 8153 and 8353 or other (Gangadhar Shankar).
10 packages each 170 pieces English-made white Mulls No. 40000 or other.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FIRST MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBIE TALAO (MARINE LINES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from and by order of Bai Jerbai widow of Ardesir Rustomjee Limboowalla, Maneckjee Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomonjee Ardesir Limboowalla, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th July, 1917, and made between the said Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman of the one part and Jerbai widow of Ardesir Bomonji Limboowalla Maneckji Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomonji Ardesir Limboowalla of the other part, the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 23rd May, 1918, and made between Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat of the first part, the said Mortgagor of the second part, the said Mortgagees of the third part and Further Charge dated the 3rd day of October, 1918 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2785, and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latif Mahomed Sallekhan, and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Hasham Ebrahim.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8098, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2804, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormazjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Rannjee Dorabjee Darnwalla, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash, and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-8299 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2791 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane and beyond that by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Haice Hoosein Haice Sulleman and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhabhoy, widow of Ally Mirza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manekbhai Dipchal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned, Auctioneers.

SALE OF CAST IRON PIPES AND SCRAPS AND FIRE BARS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Shapurjee Hormajee Bharucha and on account and at the risk of Yohrajee Mahomedally Moola Heptoola Boombawalla, sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort the following:—

About 20 tons cast iron pipes and scraps and fire bars now lying in the distillery of the vender at Uran.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser. Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

The goods are on view in the distillery of the Vendor at Uran.

SALE OF AN ARGYLE MOTOR CAR.

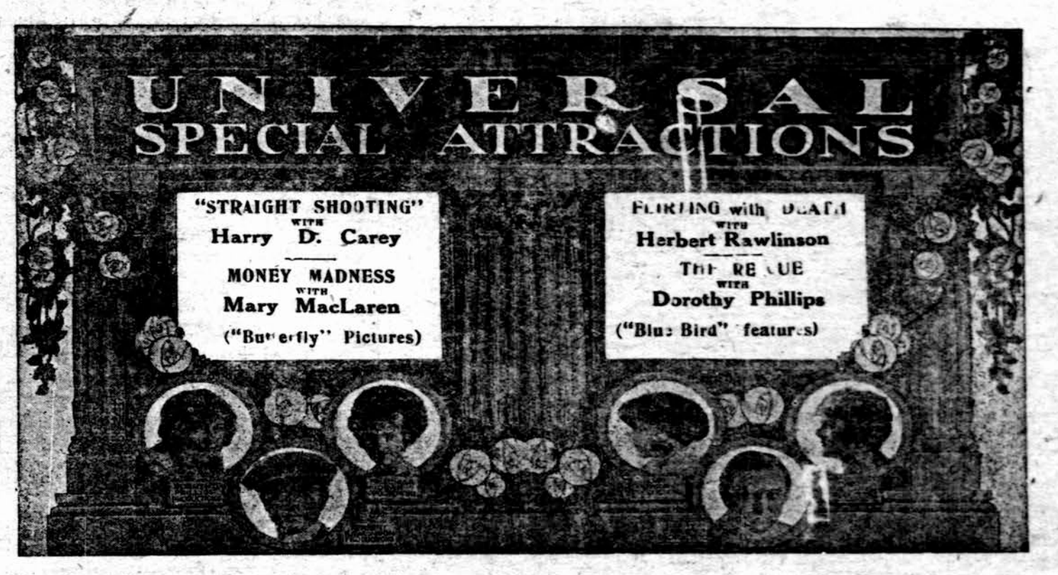
In pursuance of the order made in the Consent Decree made on the 3rd day of October 1918, by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 1937 of 1918, Abdul Latif Fateh Mahomed versus Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms,

One Argyle Motor Car No. 1156, 15 H.P., 6-Seaters and Landaulette body.

The car can be inspected in the compound of Alhambra Cinema at Sandhurst Road, before the day of sale and at the Office of the Auctioneers, from 11 a.m., on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.



For Bookings, communicate with—

The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,
HEERA HOUSE,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

IN CASE YOU STILL REQUIRE ANOTHER REMINDER
THE GLORIOUS FILM
"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
(Last four Chapters—(5,000 feet)—at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
has set a number of persons thinking
It is an absolute startle from beginning to end. Do not tarry. Films of this kind come once but in twenty-five years.
THE GAUMONT GAZETTE, THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET
and
"His Wife's Relations" (a Comedy) in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace.
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM
presents during this week second instalment
Episodes 3 & 4
OF THE UNIVERSAL'S AMAZING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
Millio's favourite
EDDIE POLO
Also
One more episode of our Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
The Sixth Instalment this Week
is brimming with stunning hair-raisers. It is just at a stone's throw from Grant Road Tram Terminus.
CINEMA PRECIOUS
The Programme comprises the **Universal Screen Magazine** and a 2-Reel Comedy.
Four Shows Daily: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-10 p.m. (S.T.).
Ladies and Schoolboys admitted a Half Rates in the 5-15 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) Shows in all the Classes (except the Thr).

Public Exhibition
of
Art, Industries, Needle and Fancy Work
in aid of
FAMINE RELIEF
under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY LLOYD
promoted by
The Catholic Ladies' Association
ST XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL HALL AND GROUNDS
Feb. 20, 21 and 22 (5-30 to 10 p.m.)
To be opened by H. E. Lady Lloyd.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.
Children, Eight Annas.

Fancy Fair and Fete

The Wonderful Sixes.	Lucky Rings.
The Wheel of Fortune.	Transformations.
The Angels' Rest.	Fish Pond.
The Vanishing Spirits.	Woodland Hotel.

St. Mary's Band.—St. Xavier's Orchestra.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
America's best known woman in an entertaining comedy mystery
"Mysterious Client"
A Patheplay in 5 acts.
Mrs. CASTLE is more charming than ever as the star of this interest-holding mystery play, which is a startling and vivid story of the under-world of the aristocracy.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"THE LADY-KILLER" (Comic.)
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily
MATINEE — every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m
EXTRA SHOW— every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURES
The Broadwest's Best Production
"A Turf Conspiracy"
A beautiful 5-reel drama.
Adapted from the famous novel by
NAT GOULD
and starring the famous artistes:
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES.
Illustrating how greed for amassing wealth leads men to commit grave crimes and to suffer miseries in life
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
EFFECTIVE ACTING!!
EXCELLENT PLOT!!!
A Rollicking Comic
"RED, WHITE AND BLUE"
Laughter from beginning to end.
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

"EVERY INCH A THRILLER!"
That's what everybody says who sees the Second Instalment of Universal's High Speed Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
Together with 11th EPISODE of **"Who is Number One?"**
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Enquiries Solicited for
ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS,
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)
GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.
VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.
Manufactured by:—
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO
Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—Phone No. 888
Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	—
" " Imports	10,000
Mid American spot	17 07
Egyptian F. G. F. sakels	32 30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar. 31 45; May 29 99; July 29 48; Mar. 29 45; May 29 09
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	13,000
Mid American spot	17 07
Egyptian F. G. F. sakels	320.3
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Closed.
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.97
March	16.13
April	13.80
May	13.43
June	
July	11.80
Aug.	11.73
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Feb. 12th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.86 + 12 buy
Mar.	15.56 + 09
April	14.24 + 12
May	13.54 + 12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.76
Mar.	15.39
April	14.17
May	13.43
June	12.36
July	11.19
Aug.	11.07
Sept.	11.00

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.95 + 23
March	15.53 + 25
April	14.46 + 29
May	13.84 + 31
June	13.53 + 17
July	13.30 + 28
Aug.	} no business.
Sept.	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	17 30

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	17.10 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.69
" " Fully Good	14.16
" " Fine	14.69
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.07
" " Fully Good	15.07
" " Fine	15.32
" Broach Good	15.07
" " Fully Good	15.07
" " Fine	15.32

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.69
" " Fully Good	14.32
" " Fine	14.57
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.07
" " Fully Good	15.07
" " Fine	15.32
" Broach Good	15.07
" " Fully Good	15.07
" " Fine	15.32

LIVERPOOL AND ASTA METHOD.

London, Feb. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	24 000
" Imports	68 000
" Stock	492 000
Actual Weekly Sales	5,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London Saturday, Feb 15th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6 014 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	501 000
East Indian	91 000
American	3 754 000
Other	138 000
Total Sales	7 000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	41 000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	2 000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	179 000
East Indian Afloat	7 000
Total Afloat	221,000

Last week's figures are not received.

ASSOCIATED MARKETS.

New York, Feb 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14 000
" Exports to Great Britain	22 000
" to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York May	21 45
" " May	20 81
" " July	20 46

New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-day.

Spot " " & Co.	23 35
" Orleans	25.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	22 50
" " May	21 65
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Nominal	7 75 @ 8
Germans Bills	4 75 80
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Feb. 15 h

Futures at New York May	21.90 + 95
" " May	22.15 + 10
Spot Cotton at New York	26.50

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 10th.

Rates 3%	65
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Gokhale Anniversary: Celebration at Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Sir H. A. Wadia, presiding, 6-30 p.m.; Mr. K. Natrajan's public address on Mr. Gokhale, Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fourth Day. Mahaluxmi Race Course. First race starts at 3-30 p.m.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4.10 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

THURSDAY, February 20.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 5 p.m.

S.S. "Scalda with English mails of 23rd ultimo expected to arrive 5 p.m.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khorsrow" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p. m., (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Lingu Bandar-Abbas, Dubui, Bahrain, Bushire and Gwadar will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accecpted up to 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Bombay Races, to-day.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, I.D.F., will play this evening, a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand, from 6 to 8 p.m., (S.T.).

S S. MANDALA.

The S. S. Mandala, which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 13th instant. All well.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Paid service advices relating to foreign telegrams will now be admitted, irrespective of the date of the original telegram.

TELEPRAPH NOTIFICATION.

In consequence of pressure on cables, senders are requested to retrict private and state telegrams via Eastern as far as possible.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Deen Vatsal Sangh reports that Mr. Bhanavendra Venkatesh Pai has become a life member of the Sangh by paying Rs 100.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above mentioned Institute, Mr. A. V. Chitre, will speak on the "Life and Work of the Late Mr. G. K. Gokhale", to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual athletic sports of the School will be held to-day, on the ground of the Wilson College. Principal A. L. Covernton of the Elphinstone College will preside and distribute the prizes. All the old boys are invited to attend.

LECTURE ON DEVENDRANATH TAGORE

Bhai Tahilram Lilaram of Hyderabad (Sind) will give a public address in English this evening at 6-30 p.m., on the "Life and message of Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore," in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The Board appointed Mr. A. R. King, to act as Secretary, during the absence of Mr. K. N. Ramasaba Aiyar, who was granted two months' leave.

HINDU MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

During the Cholera epidemic the Hindu Medical Association made arrangements to supply cholera mixture free, at 17 centres in the different localities of the city. The total number of cases treated was 545, of which 50 recovered and 44 died. The average daily attendance was 100. This relief work was conducted by the volunteers of the H. M. Association.

ATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

The inaugural meeting of the above mentioned Corps, will be held at Kikabhoy Building, Sankli Street (Byculla) near Municipal office, on Sunday the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., to elect office-bearers. Ladies and gentlemen who are willing to join, should communicate to Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram C/o. the "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay, their occupation, full name and address, on or before the 21st instant (Friday) Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside over the meeting.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

If Ardvreck starts well which he seems to do now he will be hard to beat in this Plate, second Little Nan; third Baron Vale. Kinsale is of course the best outsider.

THE COLABA CUP.

Country Lad has the best chance here, Eagle's Nest second and Royal Band third. A rank outsider is Royal Ambition.

THE WORLI PLATE.

Camberley 1
Waynflete 2

THE RANDWICK PLATE.

Fugle Lady 1
Hunyadi 2
Adelaide 3

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.

Zuheir 1
Four Aces 2
Nizam-ul-Mulk 3

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.

Edward 1
All Joy 2
Investor 3

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.

Salsette 1
Port Arthur 2
Fattahabad 3

TIPS BY "SIMLA BIRD."

THE RANDWICK PLATE—1½ miles.

Adelaide II. ..... Win.
Santicola 2
Fugle Lady 3

THE WORLI PLATE—5 furlongs.

Waynflete ..... Win
Resilience 2

THE WILLINGDON PLATE—1½ miles.

Brendan ..... Win.
Moredennis 2
Oros 3

THE COLABA CUP—1 mile.

Royal Band ..... Win
Cyanite 2
Enchantment 3

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—6 fur. 41 yds.

Dartmoor ..... Win.
White Silk 2
Mooltan 3

THE DAMASCUS PLATE—Div. I 1½ miles.

Angler ..... Win
Black Ivory 2
Look Out 3

THE DAMASCUS PLATE—Div. II 1½ miles

Port Arthur ..... Win
Salsette 2
Winning Post 3

FOURTH BIG MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Wednesday 19th February, 1919.

First race starts at 3-20 p.m.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Messrs. J. H. Skelton and Pechey	Llangeinor	9 6
Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	9 0
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	8 11
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth	Little Nan	8 8
Messrs. R. D. Sethna, and Frank	Brendan	8 7
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Mordennis	8 7
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8 4
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	8 1
Mr. M. Goculdass	William the Beau	7 9
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7 6

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mr. M. Goculdass	Camberley	10 2
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 6
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank	Foolish Fancy	9 5
Mr. F. E. Tarrant	Resilience	9 1
Mr. Pike	Bellicose	9 1
Mr. Hope	Glasebury	7 10
Mr. Downes	Billy Bawn	6 13

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.

Mr. A. J. De Souza	Byculla	10 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Memento	9 10
Mr. A. Hope	Hunyadi	9 8
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Flotelle	9 2
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Santicola	8 5
Mr. S. D. Magarabi	Decorum	8 9
Mr. Arnold ... (Sentimentalist)	Nice Bird	7 4
Mr. Guthrie	Fugle Lady	7 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Saunterer	6 12
Mr. T. Tejpal	Adelaide II	6 7
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Mintspear	6 7

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)

Winner, cup value Rs. 750; and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Gunning	9 12
Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9 9
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Mazboot	9 6
Mr. Pine	Penny Pie	9 5
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9 3
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Eagle's Nest	8 10
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	County Cricket	8 8
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	Red Quill	8 2
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Little Trout	8 0
Aga Coochick Shah	Birthday Clothes	8 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8 0
Mr. Guthrie	Royal Ambition	7 13

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda ..... Country Lad 7 11
Mr. Kelso ..... Miss Rollestone 7 8
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa ... Enchantment 7 7
Mr. N. Begmahomed ... Bright Bird 7 4
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla ..... Athlete 7 2
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee ..... Lucky Queen 7 0
Mr. A. Hope ..... Kim III 7 0
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior Philanthropist 7 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan ..... Bed-spread Javelin 6 8

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

(Handicap Arabs I & II Division.)

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mr. Ali bin Talib	White Silk	9 8
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9 0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Four Aces	8 11
Mr. F. M. Garda	Nizam-ul-Mulk	8 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Zuheir	7 10
Mr. N. R. Bolia	Mooltan	7 8
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Lord Roseberry	7 8
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Red Prince	7 7
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Osprey	7 4
Mr. Bennett	Balloon	6 12
Messrs. M. T. & M. Shaffi	Sufwat	6 7
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Silver Streak	6 7
Mr. M. Goculdass	Mettle	6 7
Mr. Goolam Esmail	Powerful	6 7

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Ferry Boat	9 4
Mr. Roosi	Excelsior	8 12
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar	Union Jack	8 9
Mr. Heath	Launceston	8 7
Mr. J. N. De-Souza	Investor	8 5
Mr. Reuben Solomon	Dictate	8 5
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Palermo	8 3
Mr. Nasim Saleh	Black Ivory	8 3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Argonaut	8 2
Mr. M. Goculdass	Rose Hill	8 1
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim	Angler	7 13
Shaikh Jasim Ebrahim	Edward	7 13
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee	Good Luck	7 11
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee	Cingalee	7 11
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Look Out	7 9
Mr. A. Hurzany	All Joy	7 7
Mr. Towfik Esmail	Ajmer	7 5
Mr. Pine ..... (Conscription)	Caulkey	7 0

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

Mr. J. K. Irani	Chrysanthemum	9 0
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil	Victor	8 13
Mr. Dale	Colonial	8 12
Maj. Sir G. Beaumont	Duhallow	8 11
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Devildom	8 11
Mr. M. Goculdass	Salsette	8 9
Mr. Abdoola Faras	Chieftain	8 9
Mr. P. A. Stewards	Fairy Gold	8 7
Mr. Garrick	Rainbow	8 4
Mr. Syed Rashid	Winning Post	8 4
Mr. Mahomed Mustafa	Chairman	8 2
Mr. Fahad bin Saif	Sir Martin	8 2
Mr. S. D. Magarabi (Rage)	Tookaram	8 2
Mr. Linder	Port Arthur	8 1
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Tankard	7 2
Mr. Munim	Ormuz	7 11
Mr. Hajee Jaffer	Fattahabad	7 8
Mr. Leonard	National	7 5
Mr. A. R. Irani	Duke of Connaught	7 2
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Ayr Laddie	7 2
Mr. H. D. Dixton	Tired Tim	7 2

PATHAN TERRORISM.

STORY OF A PAINTER'S DEATH FROM STABBING.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan, acting Coroner concluded the enquiry touching the death of Mahadu Bhow, a painter aged 23, residing at Nesbit Road, Bombay, who died as a result of a stab-wound alleged to have been inflicted on him by a Pathan named Bhawinkhan Valikhan.

Bhawinkhan and four others were present at the enquiry.

The evidence produced was to the effect that the deceased had an altercation with his neighbours on the 1st instant. The next day the Pathan came with four other suspects at the deceased's house at night and started abusing and shouting for the deceased to come out. The deceased had gone out and his mother went to meet him and warn him, when she saw Bhawikhan and two other Pathans at the corner of the lane. One of the four Hindu suspects gave some money to the Pathans when the other two Pathans went away. Bhawinkhan remained under a tree. The deceased on being informed of the presence of the Pathan and the four suspects under the tree went to one Bhikhia and Kala for help. They all then went to the rent-collector, and accompanied by him they went up the passage where the Pathan was, when the latter took out a knife and stabbed the deceased, who fell backward and died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab-wound inflicted by the Pathan in an assault in which all the five suspects were concerned.

TWO OPIUM SMUGGLERS SENTENCED.

A sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment each was passed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on one Ramjee Sonu Power, a Rajput, and another man, who is a Mahomedan for importing from Ujjam to Bombay, without a licence, 25 ibs. of opium valued at Rs. 1,000. The prosecution was led by Mr. Hudson, Excise Inspector.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held, today, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to celebrate his fourth anniversary when Sir H. A. Wadia, will preside and Mr. V. J. Naik, will deliver an address. The meeting is open to the public.

Under the auspices of the Students' Federation, Bombay Branch, the Gokhale-Day will be celebrated, to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road. Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer", will address the meeting. Mr. N. M. Samartha, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Professor H. R. Hamley of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "Modern Physical Science and where it leads" and will illustrate it with experiments and lantern slides, at the institute, to-day.

Professor D. D. Kanga, Lecturer in Chemistry of the Elphinstone College, will preside.

MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo have been delivered here to-day, at 2-27 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Totomi Maru" eastward bound arrived at Kobe on 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Yubari Maru" eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Toyo Maru No. 2 left Singapore for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 27th instant. 1919.

END OF THE BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

MEN OF GARLICK AND CO. DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES.

The men of the Dinshaw Petit Mills resumed work on Monday. The weavers of the Colaba Mills who alone had held out for a number of days also resumed work on Monday. Yesterday, most of the men of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills also resumed work. Thus, the strike of all the mills practically came to an end yesterday. The only place where the sign of discontent was visible yesterday was at Garlick and Company's factory situated at Haines Road, where about 250 men demanded increases in their wages and struck work.

REPRESSION V. PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To a man, who finds himself lost on a dark wintry night in a forest, whose hidden terrors strike his ears every moment, the break of dawn, the first ray of the sun that meets his eye, cannot be so welcome as were the hopes held out by our leaders, who spoke from various platforms while agitating to prevent the Rowlatt fetters from being fashioned in the smithy at Delhi. The leaders knew well the latent and potential atrocities for which the "Black Bills" provide a cloak; and the people, too, knew them when they read the Bills and knew them better when the cloak was torn to pieces by those who knew the Bills best. By this knowledge myself and with me, I fully believe, many more Indians were appalled. I waited for the ray of hope which should emanate from the light and leading in the country; and I had not to wait long. What was in the air was made concrete by the words of some of the speakers. The way out of the present difficulty and the future jeopardy of the country was suggested, on Saturday last, by Mr. Horniman and by Mrs. Naidu. That way, the only way, left to a disarmed nationality, is the way, along the moral and the spiritual path, of Passive Resistance. We, Indians, know, full well, that, agitate as we may, clamour and shout as we may, spend our treasure and shed our blood with the characteristic liberality of our nation, we could not get our multitudinous wrongs redressed. When bread is asked for, nay begged for by an ancient civilized nation on its bended knees, stones are hurled at its head. The reforms are to come, we know not yet in what form or shape, yet what avails these reforms to us, when each man's hand is shortly to be against the other, when these Bills will be rigorously enforced by a bureaucracy who seems to have no conscience for keeping promises which they always hold forth. "Let India be free", says Mr. Montagu, "but let it at the same time be a gigantic gaol in which each individual will be free to move about with the freedom of an encaged beast and all individuals will have a partial right to manage the affairs of such a gaol." We refuse, positively to have such reforms when we have every moment of our life this spectre of the proposed legislation before our eyes striking palsy in the body politic. We may have a few subjects here and a few subjects there transferred to the management of some leading Indian. But what avails even this when the popular ministers cannot lift even their little fingers to prevent the bureaucracy from its headlong career of misdirected repression. It is a certainty in the lurid light of the past breaches of faith on the part of the bureaucrat that our cherished leaders and cherished organs of free and independent expression of political thought will be the first to be touched by the withering fingers of those, who will, in future, be in the graceless position of administering the Black Acts. What then shall be the path along which the Indian political mind will career? Certainly not the open broad daylight agitation; for, who will then be left to give their counsels of restraint? There shall either be a dead-level of meek, sheepish, slavish and withal surly acquiescence or there will rise countless anarchists and nihilistic movements. It is quite probable from the past history of our land and her record of sacrifices that the latter eventuality may come to pass. It is therefore good for all parties concerned, even including the bureaucrat that a mild type of Passive Resistance, which forbids and holds nauseating all types and manner of aggressiveness should be set on foot. It will be a sort of a safety-valve by which the burning indignation of a fifth of the human race should find its escape. It is a milder evil which the nation and even the bureaucracy must put up with, rather than have this land littered with secret societies. Its open character will in no way leave a scope for the machinations of the C. I. D., nor will the poor bureaucrat be compelled to exhume subterranean enemies of the country; and we shall, at the same time, be transmitting a healthy shock to awaken England to listen to the voice of those, that have, heretofore, cried their throats hoarse in a wilderness of apathy and arrogance. If, as Mrs. Besant said on Saturday evening, in her concluding remarks, we should pause before we took such a step and, in fact, we should dissuade our minds from all thoughts of Passive Resistance, there will be left nothing, but a soulless submission to the bureaucratic decrees which will soon be thundering forth. If we give up this idea of Passive Resistance we will be perpetrating in company with the bureaucracy the unpardonable crime of contributory negligence towards the creation of secret societies. In fact, if there is any one who should be bold enough to come forward to dissuade us from betaking ourselves to the moral path of Passive Resistance of a mild type, I shall turn round upon him and tell him that he is helping as much as any bureaucrat to drive young Indians of promising lives with a keen and ardent sense of patriotism to an irreligious and soul-losing life of murder and terrorism. Mrs. Besant drew a dark picture, in the same concluding remarks, of sufferings of the Quakers in trying to worship their Lord in the way they believed to be the best. They resisted passively in order to awaken the conscience of England—a pretty conscience indeed—which required two hundred years to be awakened from slumber. The Quakers suffered for two hundred years even though they resisted passively. I should think, Mr. Editor, that India should put in at this rate two thousand years of meek submission in order to awaken the dull dead conscience of the bureaucrat or even the conscience of cold and indifferent England. We have suffered in submission—meek, mild and mendicant submission—for a period of a hundred and fifty years and yet the conscience of our "Rulers" slumbers so fast that one begins to question as to the whereabouts of that conscience. If, with the statistics of the nation at their elbow, with its history in their hands, with its growing poverty which strikes his eyes daily, if by the clamorous voice of the whole nation the conscience of the bureaucrat is not awakened, one begins to wonder, Mr. Editor, what earthly means other than those of Passive Resistance are left to us wherewith to make an attempt to awaken this dubious quantum, the conscience of the bureaucrat. To my mind does it strike so clearly the dark picture of India besmeared with anarchic pollution that I regard all attempts on the part of any leader to advise giving up this last means, the only weapon of the suffering millions, to be nothing short of sinful.—Yours, etc.,

HOMI ARDESHIR DALAL.

P. O. Andheri,
Ville Parle, Feb. 16.

"FIGHT TO THE LAST."

MORADABAD'S EXHORTATIONS TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, Feb. 17.

A crowded meeting of Moradabad citizens was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 15th instant, presided over by Mr. Mohamad Yakub, Chairman, Municipal Board.

The Chairman in his opening speech exhoustively dealt with the subject of the Black Bills. The meeting lasted for three hours and was the most memorable one for the town of Moradabad.

The following gentlemen spoke on the resolutions, namely Messrs. Brijnath, Masudul Hasan, Abdul Hamid, Abdul Gaffar, Bankey Behari Lal, Shantiprasad, Moazzam Ali, Ramsarup Verma, Banwarilal and Bhagwati Prasad.

The meeting expressed its sorrow at the premature and sad Demise of His Royal Highness, Prince John, conveying to Their Majesties their sincerest condolence in their bereavement.

Further, it emphatically protested against the introduction of the Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1919, which contained certain provisions of a reactionary and despotic nature and introduced principles perilous to personal freedom and unjust to the fundamental rights of the people. The Bills constitute in the opinion of the meeting a grave menace to the public life of this country nullifying the effects of the Reforms Scheme, causing discontent and indignation in the public mind, and far from tending to suppress the revolutionary crime, foment those tendencies which may lead to it.

The meeting further placed on record its sincere admiration for the manly attitude of the Indian elected and nominated members of the Imperial Council, who, faithfully presenting the country, voiced forth the genuine sentiments of the people and opposed the introduction of the Bills, but urged on the members to continue the opposition to the last, accepting no compromise on this question, so vitally important and affecting the well-being of the entire people.

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly insert the following in reply to the query of B. V. Korslekar made in his letter through your valuable paper:—

I never said that he who inter-marries loses his Hinduism. According to my view of Hindu Law and Hinduism, not even a Patila or an outcast loses his Hinduism, unless he gives it up himself. A *chandala* and an out cast is as much within the pale of Hinduism as I am. But what will follow inter-marriage among the different *Varnas*, according to Hindu Law as it stands is this. By a *Kalivarjya* text such a marriage is invalid and therefore the progeny illegitimate. Even, if this *Kalivarjya* text is abrogated and we revert to the older law the state of things will not be improved. According to Smriti texts (which no legislature has the power to modify, not even with the consent of all Hindus) *Anuloma* marriages will lead to progeny belonging to a third caste. And the greatest difficulty is about *Pratiloma* marriages. All texts declare that the progeny of a Sudra man and a Brahmin woman will be treated us, *Chandala*, i.e., out-casts who for instance have no right to enter the temple of Vithoba at Pandharpur, where a Sudra even can go and place his forehead on the feet of the idol. Mr. Patel's Bill is silent about this evil result and this disability (i.e., position as a chandala) will attach to the progeny of the Pratiloma marriage even if the act passes.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. VAIDYA.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD-STUFFS IN SHOLAPUR.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT URGED.

At a public meeting held in Sholapur the following resolution was passed:—

That in view of the poor stock of food stuffs in the district and the coming crop being hardly six annas at the highest and being as low as two annas at many places and even nil at certain villages and in view of the export from the bordering Nizam's territories, being strictly prohibited, and as the estimated crop of six lakhs of bags of jawari will not suffice even for six months to the district population it very earnestly appeals to the Government of Bombay to prohibit the export of grain from the Sholapur district and relieve the anxiety of the people."

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

SOME EXCITING GAMES.

The second day of the Western India Tennis Championships (yesterday) was occupied with a number of matches in Men's Doubles being played off. Unlike, as on the first day some really interesting tennis was witnessed, especially in the games between Killery and Shimidzu and Barclay and Whitney and Reid and Ranga Rao and Kanga and Engineer. England and Cheetham met Dalton and Marshall and there was nothing specially worth mention about the other contests except that Montgomery and Mathews and Naoroji and Jeejibhoy gained a walk over owing to their respective opponents being absent.

The game between England and Cheetham and Dalton and Marshall was disappointing because of the bad play of the latter pair. England with his reach and steady play at the net, his partner usefully assisting him scored a very easy win. England and Cheetham both appeared to be in good form though it must be said there was little to disconcert them or try their steadiness at all.

The encounter between Killery and Shimidzu and Barclay and Whitney threatened at the outset to provide almost similar disappointment to that on Court No. 1 where England and partner played their opponents. The first set ended in favour of Shimidzu's side for six love. This was largely contributed by the erratic shots of Whitney, whose low volleys proved disastrous. He was not steady and for aught one might say his crack-shots were responsible for some surprise points as much by chance as their pitching amongst the spectators. Barclay, however, who played more carefully than on the opening day when he faced Morarji in Singles did his best to avert a sad defeat and claimed some very gamely strokes. His services were telling and most of his long drives effective. He played a good game often at the net and the credit of scoring the second set by six games to four over vigorous and sharp contestants goes to him. In the third set Barclay and partner were leading at three to one, but soon the scales turned in favour of Killery and Shimidzu who pulled up and played a close game. Killery's effective services often left Whitney gaping and Schimidzu forced the issue by contributing lovely smashes and keeping the ball out of Barclay's way. This match on the whole was very exciting and easily set off the decided superiority of Killery and Shimidzu. Barclay perhaps might have attempted a better games in spite of his too great proneness to lob, if his partner had not been so erratic as he was.

The game between Reid and Ranga Rao and Kanga and Engineer ran into the third set and the spectators witnessed an exceedingly interesting fight. Almost every point was well contested and the close rallies frequently elicited good applause. Reid and Ranga Rao though they have established their superiority were not left at ease and could not take any point easy. It was a brilliant game and the lookers-on were thankful for many beautiful returns and dexterous placings. Ranga Rao was forcible and steady while his partner assisted him loyally. Kanga and Engineer also united well and if they lost, it decidedly was not due to their negligence or not straining to negotiate the most difficult point. Reid and Ranga Rao pulled up from 3 all in the first set and winning the next two games carried the set also. In the second set however they were leading at 5—4, but Kanga and Engineer exerted themselves well and equalised by carrying that set at 7—5. The third set which gave the palm to Reid and Ranga Rao also ended in 7—5. The last point of the final game was exceedingly exciting when Ranga Rao with both his opponents at the net very nicely lobbed a ball which set both Kanga and Engineer running to save the fateful point as the game after a prolonged contest stood at vantage striker. Kanga serving. Kanga rushed shouting to his partner to leave the return to him, but dropped his racket as he had almost played the ball and with the failure to make a return lost the game, the set and the match.

RESULTS.

The following are the results of yesterday's matches:—

R. D. England and Cheetham beat Dalton and Marshall, 6—3, 6—1.

A. A. Fyzee and Syed Hussain beat Penny and Fox, 6—3, 7—5.

Takeuchi and Fakuda beat Capt. Clark and Cove, 6—4, 6—2.

R. Morarji and Wagle beat Mody and Damri, 9—7, 6—2.

Montgomery and Capt. Mathews—W. O.

Naoroji and Jeejeebhoy—W. O.

Col. Kellery and Z. Shimidzu beat Capt. Barclay and Whitney, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

W. Reid and Ranga Rao beat Dr. Kanga and Engineer, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5.

A. Lewis—W. O.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played today:—

AT 4-15 P.M.

Court No. 1.—Major Rendall and Irwin vs. Vyas and Vyas.

Court No. 2.—Shimidzu vs. Shakoor.

Court No. 5.—Laxmidas vs. Syed Hassain.

Court No. 6.—Ashton vs. V. Fox.

AT 5-15 P.M.

Court No. 1.—Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row vs. Mr. and Mrs. Portlock.

Court No. 2.—Takeuchi and Fakuda vs. R. Morarji and Wagle.

Court No. 4.—Kirlesker vs. Kibblewhite.

Court No. 5.—Fyzee vs. Marshall.

Deaths from influenza in Rangoon have risen, 17 taking place on Saturday and 21 on Sunday, out of total of 50 and 55 respectively.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 19th February, 1919.

IS SECRET DIPLOMACY DEAD?

Those who expected that secret diplomacy as a factor in the shaping of international relations would be a thing of the past must confess to a feeling of bitter disappointment after reading the section of the Covenant of the League of Nations which deals with international treaties. Apparently, President Wilson's colleagues have prevailed on him, as they have done in several other matters, to stick to the letter rather than the spirit of his famous declaration of January 8, 1918. The first of the fourteen points laid down by him ran as follows:—

"In the first place, an open covenant of peace openly arrived at, after which there must be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in public view."

Pursuant to the wording of this dictum the League of Nations Covenant lays down that "no treaty or international agreement *hereafter* entered into by a member of the League shall be binding until registered by the League." But the question naturally suggests itself: What of the secret treaties of the past—those entered into by the great and small Powers before the war as well as during the course of the war? Will they be binding or, rather, should they not be forthwith brought to the light and abrogated, if they are found to be a menace to the safety of any individual State or to the peace of the world? The Peace Conference would have only half accomplished its task if it concerned itself with future treaties and ignored or connived at existing secret alliances. In spite of all professions to the contrary, the world knows too well that most of the belligerant countries went to war and persisted in war on account of these secret alliances and understandings. Even while the world-devastating war was proceeding, we had revelations of these combatants in death-grips coming to hasty understandings regarding post-war partitions of war booty. With the solitary exception of the United States, every other belligerant nation, or rather, the statesmen of these belligerant nations, both Allied and otherwise, have entered into secret and in many cases unholy understandings.

Probably these understandings and pledges will have to be subjected to scrutiny, however lenient, at the Peace Conference. But the action so far proposed to be taken regarding these treaties as well as those of the pre-war period, is, as we have already pointed out, only of a negative character. The supplementary clause to the Article regarding international treaties in the League's Covenant runs as follows:—

"The high contracting parties accept the present Covenant as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms of it and solemnly engage not hereafter to enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. The present and future members of the League are bound immediately to take steps to procure release from such inconsistent obligations."

So far as the prevention of actual outbreaks of war is concerned, the principle laid down above may prove a salutory check on conventions of a purely military character being entered into by aggressive States. But the world has learnt to know that military intervention is not the only calamity that might befall a small or inoffensive nation. "Spheres of influence," and "industrial and commercial exploitation," however peacefully planned, might prove even greater blights on a nation's happiness and prosperity than an actual war. China and Persia, among the so-called independent nations, can tell a tale of their own. How is the League of Nations going to prevent the exploitation of these and other similarly situated nations? Secret diplomacy, of a non-military character, can work any amount of mischief in respect of these nations. What is there to prevent, say Britain and France or Britain and America—now that Russia is out of count—by mutual arrangement, from "exploiting" Persia, by setting up distinctive spheres of influence, to the detriment of Persia itself; or for Americca and Japan from "exploiting" China in a similar manner? We do not think the Covenant makes it obligatory on any of these parties to register at the League's secretariat such understandings. So far as India is concerned, we do not know what private treaties exist between Britain and Japan and Britain and Afghanistan or any other State. During the war there were reports of understandings with Japan for military or naval intervention in India in case of disturbance. No one knows whether these reports had any basis and, if they had, whether these understandings were temporary only or were intended to be permanent.

As we have said the League of Nations would prove but a halting step towards world peace if the principles, which underlie it and which will be binding on parties entering into it, are only of a negative character. The League should demand a plain declaration from each high contracting party abrogating all past treaties, whether political, commercial or otherwise, entered into with other States or a submission of such of them as it wished to retain for public scrutiny by the League of Nations' Commission. Since this positive action is not made obligatory and since it is to be left to the individual States concerned to consider privately the question of abrogation of unholy or inconvenient alliances made by them in the past, the evils of secret diplomacy are bound to persist, to the detriment not only of peoples against whose State it is aimed, but also of the peoples of the States which have recourse to such diplomacy. The League should also make it obligatory on all States to submit to their respective legislatures for open ratification all international agreements, political or otherwise, which are deemed essential. This would prevent statesmen playing with the destinies of their countrymen in the reckless manner they have done in the past. As M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, recently admitted in the Chamber, "A country cannot be pledged by secret treaties of which its representatives have not seen the clauses." "In a democracy," he added, "you cannot have a treaty unless it has been submitted to the representatives of the people and approved." What is the League going to do to secure the observance of this salutary principle by its members? Surely, after all the horrors and sufferings entailed on mankind by the Great War, which was mainly engineered by statesmen working in the dark, the peoples of the world have a right to demand that secret diplomacy, whether it has roots in the past or not, will no longer be tolerated. If secret diplomacy is still to continue then we must bid goodbye to all hopes of making the world safe for democracy for a long time to come!

FATE OF TURKEY.

It is all very well for "The Times" to say that Indian Mahomedans are unnecessarily perturbed about the question of the Khalifate and the fate of Turkey. But what is the situation? Hearing as they do every day of some slice or other of Turkey being claimed by one or other of the victorious Powers, they cannot but help being deeply anxious about the fate of that country. There is nothing practically of Turkey in Europe except a name and a city. But clamour is raised against Turkish possession even of the capital. No danger can now be feared from Turkey in Europe and nothing but a morbid desire to see the Moslem Power out of Europe can account for the persistent agitation in the Press, even by men who ought to know better, against the retention of Constantinople in the hands of the Sultan. If there is any fear that the Central Powers will again plot against the safety of Europe, that also is counteracted by the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and the location of powerful states barring the way of Germany to the East. There is, again, the League of Nations, more powerful than any alliance as yet designed by diplomatists, ever ready to help the Allies. Alsace-Lorraining has been practically prohibited and condemned by the Allied statesmen. Is Turkey alone to prove the exception? Sir George Lloyd, speaking at Hyderabad, assured the Sind Moslems that the Government of India had taken every step possible to secure that the feelings and point of view of Indian Moslems will be placed before the Peace Conference. But it is for the Indian Moslems themselves to express what they feel and hold on the question before the Peace Conference. "The Times" has no quarrel with this demand and it supports Moslem representation at the Peace Conference. It is easy for Great Britain to send a Moslem to the Peace Conference by resorting to the panel system when these questions come before it. There is no dearth of qualified Mahomedans to speak with authority on the subject. We sincerely hope that the British Government will give due scope for the representation of the Moslem view.

Is it too late to appeal to the British sense of justice and fair play even at this last moment? By denying herself the pleasure of having Mesopotamia Great Britain can effectively put a stop to Italian, French and Greek claims for a portion of Turkey. It can rivet Turkey to its side by this act of self-abnegation. If not for anything else, at least as a due recognition of the splendid services rendered by Indian Moslems the Government may well consider the advisability of such a step. Autonomy there must be. The principle of self-determination cannot be discarded. But is it desirable or necessary that Turkey should be dismembered? As for the question of the Khalifate, it is solely a Moslem question and there cannot be any interference. The question of the Holy Places is closely connected with Turkish sovereignty. The Persians claim to be the appointed guardians of the Shiah Holy Places, if another regime is set up in Mesopotamia. But these places are equally holy to all Moslems. To avoid all these complications, it is essential to have automous provinces under Turkish sovereignty. The mere presence of four different European Powers in the various Turkish territories, each with a system of its own, would be disastrous.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

The statement of the "Observer" that the Government has decided, in view of the industrial crisis, to summon shortly an unprecedented assembly of representatives of Capital and Labour which will practically be a national industrial peace Congress to deal with all industrial questions at issue, is officially confirmed. The step has evidently been hastened by the resolution of organised Labour to begin a constitutional campaign for what Reuter has been pleased to describe as "far-reaching claims which, if secured, are likely considerably to increase the cost of production." We hope the Congress, which Government has summoned and which will publicly discuss the questions of wages, hours, conditions of employment and profiteering, will succeed in bringing about an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the present industrial crisis in Britain. But no settlement can be satisfactory which is not based on the recognition that the industrial crisis is only a manifestation of the world-wide revolt of Labour against the inequity of the existing competitive capitalistic system. It is no answer to the demands of Labour to say that they are so far-reaching as to result in increased cost of production leading to increased prices to consumers. This is a familiar plea, which is calculated to mislead and frighten the unwary. It altogether fails to take into account the human factors involved and it proceeds on the astounding assumption that the role of the capitalist hitherto has been a philanthropic one. On the other hand, the real truth is that the capitalist has been allowed to appropriate much more than his due share of the produce of capital and labour, while, in spite of the general increase of wealth, the workers have not been given their due which is not to be measured only in wages but also in education, proper housing and leisure. The workers are now every where making the demand to come into their own. As President Wilson said at the Peace Conference:

> While men, women and children who work have been in the background through long ages and sometimes seemed forgotten, now there comes into the foreground a great body of labouring people of the world upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from day to day fall who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of a lively hope. These people will be drawn into the field of international cousultation.

The Covenant of the League of Nation provides for discussion of questions concerning Labour. But no real solution of this question—which is an international one—is possible until, as the German Foreign Secretary has advocated, labour legislation is incorporated in the peace terms.

Notes of the Day.

The Prinkipo Conference.

The Prinkipo Conference has apparently fallen to the ground because none of the Russian Governments invited, seemed to be willing to declare a truce. They all accepted the invitation, but they wanted to continue fighting. Such a situation the Allies could not possibly accept. It is a pity that the honest endeavours of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson to come to some reasonable settlement with Russia and know what is troubling her has been frustrated and that unfortunate country is torn between contending parties. With Russia out, it is not possible to have real peace in Europe. We hope, however, that the attempt to reach an understanding with Russia will not be given up because of the failure of the Prinkipo Conference.

Italy and the Jugo-Slavs.

The Jugo-Slav representatives have informed the President of the Peace Conference that they are willing to submit their differences with Italy to the arbitration of President Wilson. It shows with what confidence and trust President Wilson is looked upon everywhere. We trust Italy also will follow suit and abide by the decision of President Wilson, who, it may be confidently expected, would favour none and would be just to all. If Italy and Jugo-Slavia could have settled their differences themselves, it would have been better. But failing it, the way suggested by the Jugo-Slavs is the best one and Italy, it is hoped, will not prolong the quarrel by insisting upon the full measure of its Imperial aims.

India and the Peace Conference.

Reuter informs us that in the absence of Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha from Paris on departmental duties, the Maharaja of Bikanir happens to be the sole representative of India at the Peace Conference. With a little bit of foresight, Mr. Montagu could have avoided such an awkward situation. Why does he not have a panel of his own, so that India may have always at least two representatives in the Peace Conference? There being a great necessity of representing the Moslem view, a Moslem could have been sent in as a representative in the absence of Lord Sinha. We trust this defect will at once be remedied and that India will be properly and adequately represented at the Peace Conference.

"The Times" on the Congress.

"The Times" is already uneasy at the news of various deputations proceeding to London and questions whether their presence would be acceptable. It does not lie in the hands of "The Times" to prevent the deputations from reaching London, as Government stand pledged to give all facilities. So far from the deputations creating any confusion, they will be of immense help in clearing the situation and silencing effectively the mischievous activities of the Sydenham gang. The rabid attack on the Delhi Congress by "The Times" may be ignored. Nobody assumes in India that the Montagu reforms are rigid in every detail. Were that so, the deputations would not take the trouble to go to London. It is mainly because the reforms are fluid and that there is still a possibility of introducing reasonable changes in them that the deputations are anxious to be in London. The statement in "The Times" that the Montagu Scheme may be considerably altered before it reaches the stage of legislation, is disquieting and the deputation would do well to leave for England as early as possible. We want alterations, no doubt, in the scheme, but certainly not of the type favoured by "The Times."

The [illegible] Reforms.

There is another consideration that makes the early presence of the Congress deputation in England essential. Replying to Sir John Rees, who has unexpectedly developed into a staunch member for India, Mr. Montagu announced that the Indian Reforms Bill would be introduced this session and that there would be no avoidable delay in introducing it. So the deputation also should avoid all delay and be in London in good time. The precise date of the Bill would depend upon the arrival of the reports of the Reform Committees in England.

Prospects of the Reforms.

The "Mahratta" publishes a letter from Mr. Tilak, dated 23rd January, deprecating differences and advising united action at this juncture. He suggests that the Congress President and others should cable to the President of the Peace Conference to take up the question of self-determination for India. There is not much chance of the Peace Conference doing any such thing, judging from its behaviour during the last few days. Mr. Tilak had an idea of going to Paris, but the authorities did not seem favourable to the idea. Mr. Tilak is of opinion that the Congress Deputation should reach England before the Peace Conference is over. We trust the Committee responsible for the arrangements will act upon the suggestion. Mr. Tilak adds that the present Parliament is a coupon Parliament and that it will pass the measure placed before it by the ministry. Though there may be no danger of the Reforms being whittled down, still a firm demand must be made for necessary changes in the Reforms.

Demobilisation in India.

This office has recently been inundated with letters—indignant as well as piteous—from British soldiers garrisoned in India, protesting against the delay and inefficiency of the prevailing procedure of demobilisation. While recognising the difficulties of the Military authorities in the matter, we wholly sympathise with the feelings of the soldiers, who are naturally anxious to return to their homes after an absence, in many cases, of three to four years. Replying to a question in the House of Lords last week, Lord Peel said that every effort had been made to withdraw the Territorials from India, but this assurance is not enough. We want to know that demobilisation is not being delayed by stupid red-tape methods.

India's Garrison.

Lord Peel added that other schemes were under consideration and, if matured, it would be possible to reduce the Territorials in India to twenty thousand. So much for one aspect of the question. The larger aspect is: Who is to garrison India? Is the pre-war policy of garrisoning India with a large contingent of British as well as Indian troops to continue unmodified? Having won the war of freedom with the aid of Indian troops, are the British Government going to insist on the continuance of such a policy with its implied slur on the loyalty of the Indian people? That slur must no longer exist and it is, therefore, essential that the demobilisation process should be so carried out as to secure the ultimate garrisoning of India by Indian troops primarily. A constructive policy is urgently needed, the aim of it being to garrison India with a predominantly Indian army. Facilities should at once be provided for the training of Indians—especially educated young men—as officers. The commissioned ranks have been thrown open to Indians. But the new policy in this respect has been carried out in a most niggardly spirit. A clear proof is now needed to convince the people that the new policy governing the administration of their country is essentially one of complete trust.

Foreign Concessions in Mexico.

It is officially reported that the Mexican Government has cancelled some British and American concessions and that it has handed over the land to the people for agriculture. Other concessions also are reported to be under revision. We have not the heart to quarrel with the Mexican Government for what they have done, though it is hoped that due compensation will be paid to the concessionaires. The Government which wishes to keep itself free from foreign complications and embroilments, should see the concessionaires out. Is it because Mexico will not have the American concessionaires that the latter are turning their eyes to the Middle East? Whatever exists below and under ground in a country is primarily for its own people and foreign exploitation cannot be allowed in the interests of the country.

POLES AND GERMANS.

COMPROMISE URGED.

PLEA OF DEFENCE AGAINST POLISH IMPERIAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

BALE.—In the German National Assembly, Socialist Haase urged a compromise with the Poles. Noske, Minister of National Defence, declared that the honour of Germany must be defended at all costs against Polish Imperialism. There were large quantities of foodstuffs in Posen, which the big landowners in Poland had furnished to Germany and it was difficult to foresee how Germany could pass through the present difficulties, unless these supplies could be obtained.

Noske affirmed that the Soldiers' Councils were endeavouring to prevent volunteers going to fight the Poles. This statement evoked applause from the Independent Socialists, whom Noske indignantly rebuked.

SPARTACISTS ACTIVITIES IN DUISBURG.

LEADERS CAPTURED BY BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Duisburg dated the 10th says, in view of the Spartacist activities the Belgian troops arrived there last night. They reached the town hall at the same time as three Spartacist leaders, nd the Belgians held the motor car up. he Spartacists tried to escape and hurled hand grenade which, however, did not xplode. The Spartacists were severely wounded. The Belgians occupied the town hall and will protect the administration.

THE AMENDED ARMISTICE.

GERMAN APPEAL FOR EXTENSION REFUSED BY FOCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says, Marshal Foch has declined to accede to the German appeal to extend for twenty-four hours the time in which to answer about the amended Armistice.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S GRIEVANCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

WEIMAR.—While instructing Erzberger to sign the Armistice, the Government issued a statement complaining of its terms especially those involving the evacuation of important places in favour of the Poles, against whose encroachments they must be authorised to defend themselves.

Regarding the carrying out of the terms so far unfulfilled the statement assumed that Germany would not be obliged to carry out the conditions incompatible with President Wilson's principles.

AGREEMENT PROLONGING ARMISTICE.

SIGNED ON SUNDAY LAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

A telegram from Treves, dated the 16th, says the agreement prolonging the Armistice was signed at 6-30 in the evening of the 16th, in Marshall Foch's saloon carriage.

FRENCH NAVAL LOSSES DURING WAR.

LOSS OF TONNAGE OF BELLIGERENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

PARIS.—The French naval losses during the war were four battleships, namely, Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois and Danton, four armoured cruisers, one cruiser, four destroyers, eight torpedo boats, fourteen submarines, sixty-two armed trawlers, five auxiliary cruisers and twelve smaller war craft, representing an aggregate of 110,000 tons.

Great Britain lost 550 000 tons, Germany 350,000 tons, Italy 76 000 tons, Austria 85,000 tons, and the United States 17,500 tons

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO SIND MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

In reply to the address of the Sind Mahomedan Association H. E. the Governor said: "There is one matter in which I am sure you are all interested and, that is, the treatment which the Turkish Empire is to receive in the Peace Treaty, and secondly the question of the security of the holy places. I have just come from Delhi where I have discussed these matters with his Excellency the Viceroy and I can only tell you that you can rest fully assured that the Government of India has taken every step possible to secure that the feelings expressed and the point of view held by the Indian Muslims on these questions will be placed before the Peace Conference."

REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA IN S. AFRICA.

DENOUNCED BY SIR THOMAS SMARTT.

APPEAL TO MAINTAIN BRITISH CONNECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

CAPE TOWN.—The House of Assembly was thronged to-day when Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, rose to submit a motion condemning the Republican propaganda. During the debate there were frequent heated passages. Sir T. Smartt uoted a declaration of the late well-known Dutch Leader Hofmeyer that the Afrikanders had an actual interest in the maintenance of the British Empire and the protection of a powerful British Fleet. Sir T. Smartt exclaimed: "Where would the liberties of South Africa be to-day but for the British Navy?" Hofmeyer himself, he reminded the House, went to England and gave the passage of the South Africa Act his blessing.

There was considerable Nationalist interruption at this point, followed by dead silence when Sir T. Smartt asked: "Was Hofmeyer insincere?"

Sir T. Smartt said afterwards, there had been a talk of British domination, but there had not been much domination by the British when the long-tongued treason of the Nationalists was heard all over the land. The English-speaking people at the South African National Convention had accepted the assurances of the Dutch and these assurances had been sealed by the blood of both the races. The British entered the Union knowing they were in a minority but trusting implicitly to the pledges of the Ex-President Steyn and others, nevertheless. some Dutch had embarked on a policy of betrayal of the basest possible character.

Sir T. Smartt drew a picture of the Nationalists who intend to submit the republican views to President Wilson, sailing to Europe with the Government passports and protected by the British Navy and he asked who were the people who were trying to break up the Union? They were a section of one section of the people of South Africa. Were the millions of natives and hundreds of thousands of the coloured people to be ignored in such a deision? Such a section was not only up against the people of South Africa but the peoples of the Empire. The danger of civil strife and bloodshed was appalling if this protest was not made and the great assistance of the sister Dominions invoked. Sir Thomas Smartt asked "Are not Australia, New Zealand and India interested in the tremendous strategic importance of South Africa in the Southern seas?" Teh sooner the Nationalists realised the impossibility of the Republican aims the better. "Every Englishman," declared Sir T. Smartt, "will fight to the last to maintain the Union and so we invoke all the power of South Africa and the Empire to maintain the South African constitution."

Sir T. Smartt concluded by moving: "That this House condemns the agitation now being carried on for a dissolution of the Union and severance of the connection at present existing between South Africa and Great Britain and further expresses its opinion that such an agitation if persisted in will lead to civil war and bloodshed in South Africa."

MR. MALAN'S AMENDMENT.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Malan, then moved the following amendment:

"That this House while welcoming all the constitutional development which will make the Union in the fullest sense a self-governing dominion, emphatically condemns the present agitation for a disruption of the Union and severance of the connection between South Africa and Great Britain, and also repudiates all attempts to invoke interference from any outside power. The House wishes to record its opinion that, notwithstanding all protestations to the contrary, this agitation is in its essence subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution as laid down by the South Africa Act, which was framed by the representatives and freely accepted by the people of South Africa, and sounds a grave warning that this agitation is against the true interests of South Africa, and if continued will inevitably lead to a state of unrest and racial friction in which civil strife may easily be engendered."

Mr. Malan said it was essential that the House expresses itself with no uncertain voice before the Nationalist Deputation left South Africa, because those who loved South Africa realised that the great expectations of South Africa were in danger of being wrecked.

BENEFITS OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

Under the Union, Mr. Malan said, they had the destiny of South Africa in their own hands. South Africa had independence to-day and it was unnecessary for any deputation to go to the Peace Conference or to President Wilson to ask for further freedom. The Union of South Africa's relationship to the outside world had greatly improved. At the Peace Conference, the Representatvies of South Africa were sitting with the representatives of Canada and Australia with the same right of say in the discussions, while the Prime Minister of the Union could enter into direct communication with the Prime Minister of Great Britain. If the League of Nations were established, South Africa would claim the same representation in it as she had to-day at the Peace Conference. How could their position be better if they were an Independent Republic? Not only had South Africa's external relationship improved since the Union, but also internally the Union had been a success. Until about eighteen months ago the friction of bygone days had ceased, while the racial question was less acute.

President Lincoln said that the American Federation was perpetual and that no single state could cut the painter. That was their standpoint too, but Hertzog, (leader of the Nationalists) claimed that the fact that Natal did not desire to leave the Union should not shackle the liberty of the Free State in renouncing the Union. Hertzog thereby enunciated a fundamental error inasmuch as Natal had as little right to break up the Union as the Free State had. No integral part of the Union had a right to separate from the Union as a whole. That right did not exist. He was at one with President Lincoln that a union of that kind was perpetuated. They would have to take every means in their power to uphold the Union and prevent it breaking up. It was not even a question for the majority. The Union should only be broken up by consent of the whole.

He admitted that the Dutch speaking South Africans, especially those born under a Republic, could not be expected to have the same love for the British connection as the British. Nevertheless what was to be expected was that Hertzog and his followers should stand by their oath. "We enjoy," Mr. Malan exclaimed, "the protection of the British connection and we shall also try to carry out our obligations under it."

MR. MERRIMAN ON THE DEPUTATION.

The veteran South African statesman, Mr. Merriman, humourously suggested that the Nationalist Republican Deputation, which was about to sail for Europe should adopt as its crest an axe rampant on a grindstone. He showed that the Union had greater freedom than the Transvaal Republican Volksraad had and asked what tangible advantage a republic would have. The only effect would be to break the country into two sections. Moreover, the Nationalists had left the natives and the coloured population out of account.

Referring to the Nationalist attitude towards the war Mr. Merriman accused them of seeking to get the benefits after having kept back those who wanted to go forward, which was a contemptible and despicable part. The present Republican movement was backed by nothing but the purest political chicanery.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. N. J. Dewett, affirmed that the secession movement was clearly revolutionary. He pointed out that Britain could not restore the Boer Republics their independence as the Union, of which the Transvaal and the Free States were but parts, also had their say in the matter. He concluded by paying a tribute to that great Africander, General Botha, who had honourably stood by his oath.

The debate was adjourned.

GENERAL ALLENBY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A NOTABLE RECEPTION.

ALLIED GENERALISSIMO'S FORMAL ENTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

A telegram from Constantinople dated the 7th says General Allenby arrived there and was accorded a notable reception. Crowds assembled in the streets and cheered him *en route* to the Embassy and a curious feature of the reception was the presence of a Turkish Military Band in the Galata quarter to welcome the victor of Palestine and Syria.

A telegram from Constantinople dated the 8th says, General Desperey, the Allied Generalissimo in the Balkans, has transferred his headquarters there and formally entered the city on the 8th. He was enthusiastically received by the non-Turkish elements.

General Allenby left for Palestine.

CONTROL OF TEA.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons, the Food Controller, Mr. Roberts announced that as there was about five months' home supply of tea at present in bond and supplies were now arriving regularly, he had decided to suspend the orders governing the distribution and the price and he was consulting the trade regarding the date of suspension. He anticipated that arrangements with the trade would enable a very considerable quantity of good tea to be retailed below the present fixed price of 2/8 per pound. Effective steps would be taken to prevent the wholesale cornering of stocks.

1914-15 STAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The King-Emperor had already recognized by the grant of a distinctive decoration the services rendered by the military forces in France and Belgium during the earlier phase of the war in 1914. His Majesty is now extending similar recognition by the grant of the 1914-15 star to services rendered by others of his Majesty's military forces, who served in the theatres of war between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915. The decoration will be a star in bronze; no clasp will be issued with the star. The ribands will be red, white, and blue shaded and watered.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S PROPOSED TOUR.

VISIT TO INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

PROGRAMME FOR OVER A YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Feb. 18.

The Admiralty announces that the following is the proposed itinerary of the tour of Admiral Jellicoe by H. M. S. "New Zealand." The dates should be regarded as purely tentative depending mainly on whether the work in the various Dominions can be accomplished in the time allowed. Admiral Jellicoe will leave Portsmouth on February 20th, and arrive at Gibralter on February, 24th. Leaving Gibralter on the February, 25th, he will arrive at Port Said on March, 2nd and will leave on March 4th arriving at Suez on same day and leaving on March 5th, Admiral Jellicoe will arrive in Bombay on March 13th and will leave about May 1st arriving at Colombo on May 4th. Leaving Colombo on May 5th he will arrive at Albany (King George Sound) on May 15th

Admiral Jellicoe will probably disembark at Albany and will proceed to Melbourne and Sydney, arriving at Sydney about May 31st.

The "New Zealand" will proceed to Sydney to re-embark Admiral Jellicoe about August 15th. Admiral Jellicoe will arrive in New Zealand on August 28th and will leave about October 1st, arriving at San Francisco on October 20th via Fiji, Samoa and Honolulu.

Admiral Jellicoe will probably disembark at San Francisco for Ottawa.

The Admiral will leave British Columbia about January 1st, 1920 and will arrive in Honolulu on January 8th, leaving Honolulu on January 12th and arriving at Yokohama on January 21st. He will leave Yokohama on January 28th, will arrive at Hongkong on February 1st, will leave Hongkong on February 4th arriving at Singapore on February 8th. Leaving Singapore on February 10th, He will arrive at Colombo on February 18th, arriving in South Africa on March 7th. Leaving on April 20th, the Admiral will touch at St. Helena Ascension, St. Vincent, and will eventually reach Plymouth on May 11th, 1920.

MILITARY CROSSES TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

The "Gazette" contains the award of Military Crosses to the following officers of the Indian Army:—For services in Egypt:—Captains A. J. D'Souza, C. W. Molony. A. F. Dobbs, A. H. Kemm, E. St. John King, R. J. Mackay, H. E. Priestley, C. L. Sevenoaks, R. L. Turner, G. B. Walter, Second-Lieut. J. G. Lindsay. Subadars Dalbir, Gurung, Jhanda Singh, Nawal Singh Rana, also Second-Lieut. C. L. Wallace for services in India and the Reverend H. G. Crabtree.

FACILITIES TO BRITISH TRADERS.

FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Feb. 18

The Press Bureau states that in connection with the resumption of the Black Sea trade, the Department of Overseas Trade offers facilities to British traders to send representatives to Southern Russia in the hope of fostering trade. Several British steamship lines are already arranging resumption of services.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH TURKEY AUTHORISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Feb. 18.

The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade authorises under certain existing restrictions resumption of trade with Turkey including Turkey-in-Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria and Bulgaria.

Trade with the Russian Black Sea ports may also be resumed.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

In a letter to the "Times", Sir T. G. Jackson states that the Church of St. Sophia which he inspected in 1910 at the request of the Turkish Ecclesiastical Commission demands immediate attention. Earthquakes have weakened the buttresses and piers causing the dome to sink.

LADY LLOYD IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor visited the Cantonment and the Jail quarters, while Lady Lloyd visited the Training College for Women Teachers, Lady Dufferin Hospital, and Kanya Vidyalaya Girls' School. At night their Excellencies left Hyderabad by a special train for a visit to the Government Agricultural Farm at Mirpurkhas, leaving there at 4-30 for Bombay.

INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED THIS SESSION.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons replying questions by Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu hoped that the Indian Reforms Bill would be introduced this session. The precise date would largely depend on when the Government received the reports from the reform committees. There would be no avoidable delay in introducing the Bill.

He agreed to the temporary appointment of Sir Thomas Holland as Industrial Adviser to the Government of India, but he was awaiting the considered opinion of the Government of India and the local Governments as regards the detailed recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

As regards the Bombay mill strike, Mr. Montagu emphasised that riots had been kept within the bounds by tactful management by the Police and by the show of military force. Law and order had been preserved at the cost of only seven lives.

ABSENCE OF MR. MONTAGU AND LORD SINHA.

BIKANIR SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 14.
Recd. 8-4 a.m., Feb. 18.

The Maharaja of Bikanir has not returned to London this week as he originally intended and in the temporary absence of Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha on departmental duties, he is the sole representative of India at the Peace Conference.

KING RECEIVES SIR HAMILTON GRANT

NEW CHIEF-COMMISSIONER OF N. W. FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-4 a.m., Feb. 18.

The King at Buckingham Palace today received Sir Hamilton Grant upon his appointment as Chief Commissioner to the Governor-General on the North-West Frontier.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 8-4 a.m., Feb. 18.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army;

D. S. O.—Captain K. F. Franks, for services in India;

D.S.O.—Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Premtis, Captain E. J. Ashmore, D. S. Davison, Lieut. T. W. Rees, for services in Egypt.

Bar to M. C.—Capt. J. E. Catron, M. C. Subadars Ala Singh, Atma Singh, Lieut. A. J. Aymer, Second-Lieut. W. G. Bailey, for services in Egypt.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

VARIOUS DISPUTES TO BE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

The holding of a National Industrial Peace Conference is officially confirmed, and it will meet on February 27th.

The disputes about wages, hours, conditions of employment and profiteering will be discussed. The sittings will be held in public.

The announcement is hailed with general satisfaction even in the extremist circles.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

WHAT A GERMAN VICTORY WOULD HAVE MEANT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

PARIS.—Mr. Henderson interviewed by Reuter on his return from Berne says, the Conference of the delegates required the German Majority Socialists clearly to acknowledge that they had acted wrongly in supporting their Government.

The Conference decisively confirmed the view of the great bulk of the Allied workers that a German victory would have meant the defeat of liberty and democracy in Europe.

The Jugo-Slav representatives informed M. Clemenceau that they were willing to submit their differences with Italy to the arbitration of President Wilson.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MURDER OF RAND.

SIR E. CARSON'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

In the hearing of the Tilak case to-day, Mr. Tilak re-examined by Sir John Simon, stated that he was complaining of being accused of the responsibility for murder not of being accused of sedition. He knew nothing about Rand's murderer, who had never alleged that he was influenced by the "Kesari." There was nothing in his newspapers to lead to bomb throwing and it was never his object to drive British rule from India. He wanted to make India a self-governing unit of the Empire.

The Judge sustained the objection of Sir Edward Carson to the questions about Indian reforms.

Sir Edward Carson opening his speech for the defence in the Tilak case to-day mentioned that Sir Valentine Chirol as an acknowledged authority on Indian affairs, was attached to the British Peace Delegation in Paris. Sir Valentine Chirol neither apologised for nor withdrew anything he had written, because he and his friends felt that such action would prove disastrous to the interests of good Government in India.

Mr. Tilak did not dare to bring an action in India, because his history and writings were well-known there. Sir Edward Carson strongly denounced Mr. Tilak's conduct and declared that Sir Valentine Chirol had written nothing half so severe as the comments on Mr. Tilak's record by an Indian Judge.

Sir Edward Carson asserted that the assasination might fairly be attributed to Mr. Tilak's writings. Counsel strongly stigmatised his articles on the bomb outrages and showed that the Government's efforts to conciliate him had been ineffectual.

The case was adjourned.

FRANCE'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

PARIS.—France's war expenditure to January 31st amounted to 7,280 millions sterling, of which 720 millions was raised by taxation and 5,700 millions by borrowing. The debt balance is 960 millions, but does not reckon much large, and the continuing expenditure including the compensation—400 millions, the redemption of German currency in the Alsace-Lorraine—100 millions, and the allowances to soldiers and families—between 170 and 240 millions.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONCESSIONS IN MEXICO.

CANCELLED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially reported that the Mexican Government has cancelled some British and American concessions in Mexico and handed over the land to the people for agriculture.

Other concessions are being revised.

DEATH OF SIR MARK SYKES IN PARIS.

WHILE ATTENDING PEACE CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

Sir Mark Sykes has died of pneumonia influenza in Paris while attending the Peace Conference as Expert Adviser on Near Eastern affairs.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, J.P., F.R.G.S., whose death in Paris is announced by Reuter was born in the year 1879. He was educated in Jesus College, Cambridge. He got a commission for E. R. Yorks, served in South Africa (1902). He was M.P. for Central Hull since 1911. He was also an author and a contributor to journals and reviews. Among his publications are "Five Mansions of the House of Othman," The Caliph's last Heritage, etc. At the time of his death he was only 40 years of age.

DEATH OF SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 18.

The death is announced of Sir Roper Lethbridge.

The late Sir Roper Lethbridge, Kt., K.C.I.E., D.L.J.P., was born in Devonshire in 1840. He graduated himself in double Classical and Mathematical Honours, and was called to the Bar. He entered Bengal Educational Service (1868-76), he was Secretary to the Simla Education Commission (1877). He was a candidate for Whitby. He was one of the original committee of the Imperial Federation League. He was M.P. for North Kensington (1885-86). He was editor of the Calcutta (Quarterly) Review for some time. Among his publications are Golden Book of India, High Education in India, India and Imperial Preference, etc. At the time of his death he was aged 79.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A FEMALE WITNESS.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ABDUL.

WITNESS RELATIONS WITH POLICE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SHARANPUR, Feb. 12.

Musamat Alladi of Katarpur deposed that on the day of the riot she was at home. Her house was to the north of Bahadur Shaik's When she mentioned names like Ali Bux Karim Bux and Abdul, Justice Tudball remarked that it was very inconvenient having too many persons of the same name. It seemed, he said, a favourite thing in this village to give the same name to people.

Witness then proceeded to describe the events of the 18th September from the time she heard cries of the mob to the time of her escape to Dhanpura and her visiting the jail for the purpose of identification. At this stage the women burst into loud sobs. She said that she was a woman with 5 children and her children had been made fatherless and left without means and without anybody to care for them.

When she was identifying the accused in court, one could see that she pulled some of them by the wrist and murmured something to each of them. It was very interesting to see this woman proceed with the identification. She did it with an extraordinary amount of boldness—and, it might be said, with some levity, which was overlooked by the court, considering that she had lost her husband in the riot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, the woman said that on the day of Id there were many Hindus in the village. They were in an excited state. She remained at home. She was afraid. Besides herself and her children there were no other woman and children in the house. She did not know if other women and children in the village were sent away on the evening of Id. She was afraid and remained at home, and had therefore no information about it. She had five children—four of whom, had gone out on the morning with buffaloes to graze. The fifth one was a child in arms and it was the one they saw in court.

Mr. Harimohan Roy also examined witness. Justice Tudball took exception to counsel, putting her questions about things, he remarked, she had not referred to. He could not allow counsel to suggest to witness things she had not said and obtain from her indefinite answers. At this, counsel sat down. The court then rose for lunch.

WITNESS' REMARKS TO ACCUSED.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, further cross-examination of witness was taken up. Mr. Chunilal asked witness if during her identification before lunch she had told some of the accused, "Now you will eat cow's flesh." Witness did not contradict the statement. She simply tried to evade the question by saying: "I don't know", and "I don't remember if I said so."

In re-examination by Mr. Shabuddin, Government Pleader, witness stated that on the day of her visit to jail for identification, the accused stood up sometimes and sometimes they were seated.

ABDUL'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness to be called was Abdul of Katarpur. In his examination-in-chief he covered much the same ground as some of his predecessors. In his identification in Court, witness added a few more to those who he had previously identified in jail.

Asked why he did not identify Ishaq Lal in jail, witness said that he did not pick him out because he did not come before him then. Witness had mentioned it to the Deputy Inspector General of Police Mr. Good.

Mr. Wallash observed that there was a note on record that witness had expressed a desire to identify Ishaq Lal.

Mr. Norton drew attention to another note on the record that witness identified Jankindas at a second glance.

Justice Tudball remarked whether the identification was true or false, it was difficult to understand how one co-sharer could not identify another.

Mr. Alston said it was inconceivable, though there were many ways of arguing.

Mr. Mohanlal put in that apart from that assumption it was possible, witness knew Ishaq Lal as a zamindar. He was given the name of Ishaq Lal and he asked for him to identify.

Justice Tudball enquired whether it was impossible that one zamindar could not identify another, especially in such a small village as Katarpur?

Mr. Mohanlal said there was still a possibility of witness knowing him by the face. Witness had no transactions with him.

Mr. Alston asked if counsel suggested that witness wanted to link up the name given to him by some interested person with the face that he knew.

Mr. Mohanlal said that witness had been put up to identify Ishaq Lal.

In reply to Justice Tudball, witness said he had known Ishak Lal for many years. Ishaq Lal was about his own age and a co-sharer in the village. Witness knew Ishaq Lal's house which was to the west of his own.

WRONG MAP AND INDEX.

The map of the village was then referred to and Justice Tudball remarked that either the index was wrong or the witness—one of the two.

Mr. Wallash explained that the index was prepared by the Sub-Inspector. What he did was he went round the village and asked people for particulars.

Justice Tudball said that both the map was wrong and the index.

After discussing the identification the court adjourned.

A LOST COW.

February 13.

On the court reassembling to-day, Mr. Shabuddin continued the examination-in-chief of witness Abdul and asked several questions regarding Kurbani.

Examined by the Court, witness said that the cow in milk was still with him at Dhanpura. There was a hamlet named Padartha near Dhanpura and on the morning of the riot, witness had taken his plough, cattle and cow and left there. The cow and the cattle were not in Katarpur that day. Witness took them to Padartha at day-break and returned home about half an hour (one ghari) afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said that since yesterday, he had spoken to none and none had spoken to him. He was staying in the police camp. Before this he had spoken to the police and made a statement similar to the one he had given in court, concerning the cows. It was not at the time he made his statement to the police. It was subsequently to it by 7 or 8 days. He had spoken to the Deputy Inspector General of police and also to the police at the thana. That was 7 or 8 days after his first statement. It was at Jawalapur he had told the police.

Witness had complained to the Daroga (police) one day about the loss of his cow. The Daroga had told him it was safe at Khankhel. He did not know if a bond had been taken from the Hindus about the return of the cow whenever required. Witness had told the D. I. G. that he had taken his cattle to Padartha on the morning of the 18th.

Mr. Norton.—Did you speak to any one about Kurbani, before to-day?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Norton.—To whom?

Witness.—I have not been questioned by anybody since the riot.

Witness added that he was at Saharanpur for nine or ten days now for giving evidence. During these 10 days he had been questioned about it.

Mr. Norton.—By whom?

Witness.—By Abdulla.

Mr. Norton.—No, no, were you questioned by the police?

Witness said, "Huzur", and then stopped short.

When the question was again explained, he said, "Yes."

Mr. Norton.—How long since?

Witness.—Yes, seven or eight days. I don't know to whom I spoke. It was a sub-inspector. He was a Hindu.

Witness did not see him among those present in the Court. He had spoken to him in the presence of the C. I. D. Inspector Maziuddin, who was present in the Court. He could not give the date.

Witness remembered what he had said about Kurbani. He was asked about it three or four days before the riot. He had discussed the matter since the riot with Abdulla. It was at Dhanpura. 20 or 25 days after the riot, he had also spoken to other Mussalmans. No police officer visited his village when he was present. He had heard from his brother about it. Witness had made no such statement to any police officer. Asked if he knew the police officer to whom he had spoken, witness said he did not know his name.

Mr. Alston.—He says, "Mussalman."

Mr. Norton.—No. He says "Hindu."

Justice Tudball.—Yes. Hindu.

Mr. Norton (to witness).—Is his name Darbara?

Witness.—Yes.

Witness added Darbara was a sub-inspector at Jwalapur. Since his age of discretion, Kurbani had taken place at Katarpur with the knowledge of the whole village. No one had objected. An attempt had been made by the Mussalmans to open a meat shop. An objection was taken to it. Excepting that, no other objection had been taken by the Hindus.

On the evening of the 12th there were no females in the house. He had sent them away to Dhanpura. They had gone away before he returned from his field.

THE RIOT.

Ali Bux had told him about what happened in the village regarding Kurbani. He had told him about the attempted agreement. Witness had also asked him about it. When witness first heard cries it was shortly after 12. He had been in the house about two hours (four to six *gharis*). Before witness left the house, no Hindus had come there. When he first heard the cries of "Jai", he and Abdulla and Rasula were all together at home. He knew Nathu Jalaha of his village. Witness did not see him run through the house before he left. Abdulla had told him about it. He did not see what Abdulla and Rasula were doing when he left. When he went out of the outer door, it remained unchained. Witness saw some Mahomedan running north-west towards witness's house. He did not know who he was. He saw him at a very little distance—about five or six paces away.

Mr. Norton.—Who is this man?

Witness.—I don't know who he was.

Mr. Norton.—You passed him four or five paces away and did not notice who he was?

Witness.—I did not recognize him.

Mr. Norton.—Did you see his face?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Norton.—Whose face was it?

Witness.—I think it was Nathu Julaha. (Laughter.)

Mr. Norton.—That is what I had in my mind.

Asked by Justice Tudball, witness said that he was so intent on the crowd that he did not notice this man at the time.

WITNESS'S MEETING WITH "GENT SAHAB."

Witness told counsel that he had seen Nathu since. He spoke to him about it and Nathu had told him he was the man. Witness asked him where he went to and he said he went to the "Gent *Sahab*" (Joint Magistrate).

Mr. Norton.—Did you mention your meeting with him to the "General" (D. I. G.), the police officer or the Government pleader?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Norton.—To whom?

Witness.—To the "General Sahab."

Mr. Norton.—I take it on the 20th October?

Justice Tudball.—Not necessarily.

Mr. Alston.—I am asking him how many days after the riot. That is the way of getting at it.

Witness.—10 or 15 days after the riot.

Justice Tudball.—That is when he first made his statement to the police. When witness went out, he was walking at a fast pace. He had reached the well when he saw Nathu running from north-west. Nathu was near the Imli tree on the western side of the well. When witness passed out of the house, he saw no crowd near by. Near the Imli tree, there were police constables besides Nathu. There were some men going south. They were Hindus. They carried lathis. They were shouting "Jai."

When, subsequently he had a talk with Nathu, the latter told him he had been to the "Gent Sahab." He did not say he had been to the Chanpal. He did not say he had been to the "Gent Sahab." He said he had got as far as the Imli tree. The Hindus were very close to the policeman—about five or ten paces. They were on all sides of him. The police were going in the direction of the Chanpal. Witness met no Hindus on the way from his door to the Gher. He saw the crowd issuing from the direction of Shiwala. They were very close to Ali Bux's chappar.

Witness was aware when he left the house that the police were at the Chanpal. He had heard about the Tahsildar's presence in the village since the 17th. He had also heard about the arrival of the "Gent Sahab."

POLICE AND THE "PURSE."

Mr. Norton.—Why did you not run to the police for protection when you knew they were there?

Witness.—Huzur, these are big men and I am only a small man. Ali Bux, Cambardar and others were already there and so I did not go.

Mr. Norton.—Why did he not go?

Justice Tudball.—He says he is a small man, he was modest and shy, so he did not go.

Mr. Dalal.—He says he is not respectable enough.

Mr. Norton.—Respectable or not respectable he has a right for police protection; why did he not go?

Mr. Wallach.—It depends on purse.

Mr. Norton.—Don't say that to me. It is no good as an answer. You mean to say police protection can be had only through bribery?

Witness simply said, "I was afraid."

Continuing, witness said he knew the police. Some one of his relatives was in the police service.

Justice Tudball (to witness).—At that time why did you not go to the police?

Witness.—There were so many Hindus armed with lathis.

Mr. Norton.—If that is his reason, I will accept it for what it is worth.

Justice Tudball.—He says being a small man he was modest and shy, so he did not go.

Mr. Norton.—There were other persons who went to the police for protection.

Mr. Alston.—That is his only reason.

Bahadur of Katarpur deposed that the Mahomedans observed No. Id. prayers. In the morning the Hindus were excited and and as they were proceeding to the Joga they noticed many Hindus both in front and in the rear of them. So they became afraid of their lives and returned to their homes.

Justice Tudball inquired from witness if there was Kurbani.

Witness:—How could it take place?

Witness then deposed to the rioting and his own escape from the rioters by first hiding himself in a gully and then in a sugarcane field, whence a little after 3 p.m. he escaped to Dhanpur.

Witness saw many people in the riot and knew many of them. But he did not mention their names before the police because, he said he was upset.

Asked about Kurbani at Moulvie's house, witness said it took place last time 3 or 4 years ago and 3 or 4 years before that when another was performed witness took a share in it.

Mr. Norton enquired what was meant when witness said he took a share in it."

Justice Tudball explained that one cow would be slaughtered and 3 or 4 persons would share the expenses and divide the flesh.

Witness was also asked several questions regarding the persons whom he had identified among the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said that they held a council at home and decided to send away their wives and children to Chandpur. Asked why his brother Ramzani's son was not sent away along with them, witness after some reflection said he was detained to attend to the cow which was in milk. Ramzani or witness himself could have done the work, but they kept him at home still, witness was frightened by the events of the 17th and still more by a conversation he had overheard near the well where he had gone to draw water.

Mr. Norton asked witness regarding the events subsequent to the rioting and when witness said that he was not aware if his brother Ramzani knew Purnagir, Justice Tudball asked if their affairs were separate. Witness said that they had their own separate establishments.

Mr. Norton—They live in the same compound and meet daily?

Justice Tudball—You don't meet daily?

Witness tried at first to evade the question and when pressed by the Court, said they used to meet and talk to each other. In reply to Mr. Norton, witness also admitted, that his brother used to take his milk and deliver it to his customers sometimes.

Referring to witness' statement that he was hiding in a gully and watched what took place at the time of the riot, Mr. Norton asked him if he had no turban on his head at the time. Witness took off his turban and threw it down—causing some merriment, in order to show how he appeared at that time.

SEEING THROUGH A WALL.

When witness first noticed the crowd it was about 50 paces off to north and then it came close to the mango tree.

Mr. Norton—Did you see your brother bobbing out his head?

Justice Tudball—He could not have seen it.

Mr. Norton—How, my Lord.

Justice Tudball—I don't see how a man hiding behind a wall can see another man hiding behind another wall peep out.

Mr. Norton maintained that it was possible.

Justice Tudball—You have not got a wall and a roof over you.

Mr. Norton—Very well.

Answering further questions, witness said that the crowd was 7 or 8 paces from him. It was a very large crowd shouting "Jai", "Jai". He did not see Kalan there. But he could recognise his voice.

Mr. Norton asked witness if he was familiar with his voice.

Justice Tudball—He says, "Let them all shout out now, I will recognise his voice."

At this stage the court rose for the day.

IDENTIFICATION BY ACCUSED.

Feb. 12.

Mr. Norton continued the further cross-examination of witness Bahadur on the court re-assembling this morning. Witness stated he had said the previous day that at identification time in jail some had covered their faces and so he could not identify them. He did not complain about this to the Deputy Gaib. But he did complain to the Deputy Inspector General, whom he met outside the jail the same day.

Mr. Norton—Did he make any complaint to the magistrate?

Justice Tudball—He says, "No".

Mr. Alston—That is the only person he complained to.

Witness had come again to the jail to identify the accused who were ill at the time of his previous visit.

Mr. Norton—On that occasion did you complain about it?

Witness—By that time the jail sepoy had been changed. Replying to Justice Tudball he said that he made no complaint to the Deputy Magistrate.

Mr. Alston—Do any of you remember be identified anyone by sight as being among those who beat Mirwa? My recollection is that he did not.

There was a chorus of "No", "No" among counsel.

Justice Tudball (referring to witness' evidence). He did recognise Tota yesterday,—he has not identified the other two.

Mr. Norton—He did, my Lord—Umra and Fakira.

Justice Tudball—Ramzani mentioned three—of these he has identified only one—Tota.

Cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Radhakishen, witness said that on the evening of the 12th there were no other Mussulmans at the well. In the neighbourhood there were many Hindus, but no Mussalmans. Witness did not see, the Tahsildar, but he might have been there. There were the police at the chaupal and not at the well. The Hindus spoke in loud audible tones. The people at the Chaupal could nor hear what was said, because it was 50 paces away. The Khankel men said, "Don't you worry. We will come". There were about 200 or 250 men present. Only a few replied. Witness heard their voices, but could not say who they were. Witness had not mentioned the conversation to the Police.

On the question being emphasised he said he did mention it to the Police.

Justice Tudball—I don't know if the matter is of much importance in the present case. But as a matter of curiosity, I allow it.

Proceeding, he said he did not know at the time that 4 cows were made over to the Hindus and one to Ali Bux. He came to know about it afterwards. He learnt it from his brother a day after the riot. Witness did not ask him, but he himself told him. Witness had heard the Joint magistrate was coming on the following day. It was at Hasan's that he had heard it.

Justice Tudball—When you heard this, your women and children had been sent away to Chandpur?

Witness—Yes.

Replying to Counsel, witness said he did not know. How Hasan learnt about it.

Counsel was asking witness about the enquiry regarding Kurbani when Justice Tudball interrupted and said:—I think we had it yesterday. Or—I made a mistake. It may be another witness. I think you are right. It is Ramzani".

Witness said that no enquiries were made from him regarding Kurbani. He had heard that the Inspector of Police was in the village 5 or 6 days before the riot and that the 2nd officer of Twalapur Station was also there. Witness was not present in the village at the time.

Witness could not say how many cows the Katarpur Mahomedans had. On the question being repeated he said there were about 12 or 13.

AMITY BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSSALMANS.

Mr. Harimohan Roy briefly cross-examined witness, after which Mr. Roshanlal continued. Witness said he remembered there was a case in the court 10 or 12 years back between Mussalmans and Hindus regarding a slaughter house and the parties in that case were bound over. As a result of this there was no ill-feeling between them. Hindus and Mussulmans had since lived like brothers. Witness knew Masiullat, the Police Inspector and could recognize him.

There was no cross-examination. Mr. Wallash—I just want to verify about Dalli.

Justice Tudball—The best thing is to take him to Dalli. Either the accused must come to court or the court must go to accused. (Laughter).

Mr. Alston—On the supposition he identifies Dalli, does anybody want to ask any questions?

Defence Counsel—No.

Justice Tudball—When we rise for lunch we go over there straight.

A FEMALE WITNESS.

Mussamat Alladi, wife of Abdul, was then called to the witness box. She came with a child in her arms. This was the woman whose examination was deferred yesterday. She spoke with vigour and some apparent feeling and at one stage, loudly wept in court. She gave her answers without much embarrassment.

TWO STUBBORN WITNESSES.

(From our special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 17.

Mr. Norton continued the cross-examination of witness Karamatali. Regarding his identification of witnesses on Saturday, witness stated the accused named by him were not making speeches, but were amongst the crowd and witness could destinguish their voices.

The Hon. Mr. Radhakisendas examined the witness regarding Kurbani and the police enquiries there, also regarding some identifications.

Questioned by Mr. Harimohan Roy, witness said the Katarpur men identified by him were seen in and not apart from the crowds. Witness closed the inner door 10 minutes after he was in the corn-bin, when he began to feel suffocated by smoke. Witness stated he had no buffaloes or cows. He was purchasing milk and selling it, when Mr. Mohanlal asked witness questions relative to the identifications and on the witness answering, that he was ill or he did not know, counsel remarked to the Court that witness' statement was so absurd. He remembered every thing except what was pertinent.

Regarding one of the accused, witness said he did not identify him in the jail nor name him. Counsel was questioning him further, when the President remarked it was a settled fact that witness was in jail for identification, and had not picked up the accused.

It was not therefore necessary to hammer him.

Mr. Roshanlal questioned witness about identification. Mr. Sopeirs asked witness if he had borrowed Rs. 25 from Jankidas only 20 days before Id. Witness also admitted he had borrowed Rs. 150 from Jankidas on a simple mortgage of his lands in 1908, but said he had paid it off in small instalments and got a stamped receipt. Asked if he had the receipt he said it had been burnt. There was no re-examination.

MAULIA EXAMINED.

The next witness was Maulia. He identified 55 against 48 identified in jails. Witness had never before seen Mahant of Bishanpur. In his statement to the police, he mentioned him because he had heard Jankidas shouting for the Mahant to come to the front. Witness further asserted he had in fact seen Mahant with a red turban, but had not fully recognized him. He had not identified him in the jail. On this point some lively discussion ensued between the Court and Mr. Norton, on the latter insistently drawing attention to the fact that witness who did not know the Mahant before could not identify him.

At this stage the Court rose.

CHEAP FOOD GRAIN SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

OPENED BY INDIAN MERCHANTS.

When the whole country is groaning under the burden of abnormally high prices of foodstuffs making ordinary living almost impossible for the lower classes, some of the Indian merchants of Bombay have taken a very laudable step towards ameliorating the prevailing distress by establishing shops where various food grains are sold at prices very much below the prevailing rates. They have formed into an association called "The Bombay Merchants Cheap Grain Agency" and have already opened about 10 to 12 shops spread over different localities, where grain is sold at certain fixed prices notified in handbills distributed for the purpose. To make the grain as cheap as possible the prices are fixed on the basis of the actual cost incurred in buying the grains. Their own godowns are supplied by the members of the agency free of rent, and the different shops are managed under the supervision of individual members who pay the rent of the shop and the salaries of the men out of their own pocket thus relieving an extra burden from the shoulders of the consumers. The sale is not confined to any class or classes of people, and the poor and the rich may alike take advantage of the arrangement. It wil thus be seen that it is not a charitable affair at all in that sense, of the word, and all people may freely avail themselves of this scheme without any prickings of conscience for its being a charitable distribution.

The gentlemen at present forming the Agency are—1 Kanji Khatau, 2 Narsi Khatau, 3 Velji Lakhamsi, 4 Peraj Khatau, 5 Arjun Khimji, 6 Vasanji Jiwandas (Messrs. Khimji Visram & Co.) Purshotamdas Thakordas, 8 Goculdas Damodar, 9 Dharsi Nanji, 10 Tilookchand Mamraj, 11 Khimji Nagji (Messrs. Purshotamdas Mathuradas & Co.), 12 Hirji Ghelabhai, 13 Raghavji Purshotam, 14 Mathuradas Vissanji (Messrs. Vissanji Sons & Co.), 15 Narandas Purshotamdas.

We are informed that they are desirous of opening more such shops in other localities and if others are inclined to help them in this direction they can do so by seeing any one of them.

The following are localities where cheap food-grain shops are opened under the supervision of firms and individual members shown against each:—

Colaba, near Fire Brigade, Messrs. Khimji Visram & Co.

Fort, Holi Chakla c/o Jivraj Baloo's House, Seth Goculdas Damodardas.

Hanuman Gali, Seth Goculdas Naranji's House, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji.

Panjrapol, End of the lane, Seth Kanji Khatau and Dharsi Khetsi.

Vadgadi, Seth Lalji Doongarsey's House, Seth Lalji Doongarsey.

Danabunder (Bodki Tanki), Seth Narsi Khatau's Godown, Seth Narsi Khatau.

Tank Bunder, Seth Hargovindas Shivlal's Wood Godown, Seth Hargovindas Shivlal.

Chickalwadi, The Wallace Flour Mill, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji.

Tardeo, Seth Mathuradas Goculdas's Chawl oppt. to Tram stable, Seth Purshotamdas Mathuradas & Co.

Kandewadi, Seth Dharamsey Bhagwan's House, Seth Dharmsey Bhagwanji.

The prices at which the grains are sold are as follows:—

Moog	Rs. 0-12-0	Per Pallee.
Rice Rangoon	0- 7-3	" "
Rice Soogandi	0- 8-3	" "
Rice Manda	0- 9-9	" "
Wheat Pissi	0- 9-3	" "
Wheat Khandwa ...	0-15-0	" "
Wheat Yellow	0-14-0	" "
Dal Toor No. 1 ...	0-12-0	" "
Dal Toor No. 2 ...	0-10-0	" "
Bajri	0-10-0	" "
Gram	0- 7-3	" "

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The following names appear in the casualty list No. 833:—

Died of disease:—Indian Army, Temporary Major D. H. Ackworth.

Wounded:—Indian Army Captain R. H. Sheepshanks.

Accidentally injured:—Royal Air Force, Major J. Everidge.

CHINA'S RESOURCES.

NEED OF MUCH CAPITAL.

EX-FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2.15 p.m., Feb. 18.

Liang Chichao, Chinese Ex-Minister of Finance, has arrived in London en route to Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

In an unofficial interview, he said China needed much capital in order to develop her resources, railways and waterways. The Chinese preferred a system of cooperation between the Chinese and the foreign investor. He suggested the method of private enterprise and direct approach to the Chinese Government. There was every hope of an early re-establishment of complete tranquility in China, but commercial exploitation was safe and profitable even at present in most parts of China.

At least 50 per cent. of the revenue of China at present was spent for military purposes. If the Peace Conference could secure disarmament the money could be employed more profitably on education and commercial development.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

PASSAGE CONTROL COMMITTEE'S INTIMATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The Provincial Passage Control Committee intimate that the applicants to whom certificates of A and B class have been issued and who are prevented by circumstances arising subsequently to their applications from leaving India before the end of June should inform the Committee of the alteration of their plans to enable the committee to admit higher grades cases, which would otherwise be needlessly retained in lower classes and thus prevented from obtaining births.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The following were the principal results of day's matches:—

Finals:—Ladies Open Singles was won by Mrs. Dickkens who beat Mrs. Simpson 6-1, 6-3.

Open mixed Doubles:—Mrs. Conden and Mr. London beat Mrs. Hoare and Mr. Rattigan 6-3, 6-1. Mrs. Freemantle and Bain beat Mrs. Garvie and Stevens 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. Kellie and Beat beat Mrs. Freemantle and Bain 6-4, 6-2.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR STUDENTS.

The Madras Students' Convention has recently started a Magazine of its own called "The New Student." The Bombay Presidency Students' Federation is going to start a six-monthly magazine from the next academical year. A keen want is felt of a Magazine, specially meant for the young students of to-day, conducted and edited by the College Students themselves. The name "Young Collegiate" is proposed for the Magazine and its subscription will be probably Rs. 3 per annum. If a good number of subscribers come forward and enlist themselves before the 1st of May 1919. it is proposed to start the Magazine by June 1919.

RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

During the past twenty-four hours there had been general rain in the north and east Punjab and locally in other parts of Northern India. Simla had a fall of snow.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

147 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Monday was 147 as against 131 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 28 attacks and 20 deaths and small-pox 6 attacks and 3 deaths on Monday.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Lt.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Major D. P. Johnstone, Surgeon, Captain A. K. MacEwan and Captain C. E. Benson, Aides-de-Camp, returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning.

The marriage of Bai Kashibai, daughter of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, I.E., with Mr. S. B. Dhavale, I. C. S., (Bihar), will take place on Thursday, at 10-30 a.m., at Mr. Gokhale's Bungalow, Amrai Camp, Poona.

During the erection on Sunday of a jewelled crown at the Kyakasa Pagoda, a few miles from Rangoon, a rope which was holding the workers' platform gave way and the craftsman was dashed to the ground, being killed instantly. Three spectators were stunned.

A Delhi communiqué says:—It has been decided that so long as war conditions prevail officers and lady nurses invalided to a colony on account of wounds received in action or illness contracted in the fields and whose homes are not in the colony to which they are invalided, shall be provided with free passages by a private steamer when passages by transport are not available.

THE BLACK BILLS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S INDICTMENT IN COUNCIL.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:—

My Lord, before I proceed to discuss the Bill, may I, under rule 13 of the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business, ask that any papers or returns relating to the Bill which is before the Council, any minute which may have been recorded by your Excellency's Government and any correspondence that may have passed between your Government and the Secretary of State, may be supplied to me. That rule says:—

"Any Member may ask for any papers or returns connected with any Bill before the Council."

I beg to ask for these papers.

H. E. the President:—There are no papers or returns in the custody of the Secretary to the Council.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—My Lord, my request is that if your Excellency's Government has minuted upon this Bill, and if any correspondence, has passed between the Secretary of State and your Excellency's Government copies of these may be supplied to me.

H. E. the President:—Rule No. 13 says, "The President shall determine either at the time or at the meeting of the Council next following, whether the papers or returns asked for can be given."

I will give the Hon. Member an answer to-morrow.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—Thank you. My Lord. My Lord, at the conclusion of his speech in introducing this Bill to-day, the Hon. the Home Member reminded us, non-official members of the Council, of the great responsibility which rests upon us in dealing with this matter. He went further and he told us that we shall be judged as to our capacity for having a large measure of responsibility by the attitude that we take up in relation to this Bill. My Lord, I entirely endorse that view, though I do not agree with the Home Member as to his object in making this remark. I think that not only we non-official members but that we all of us, official as well as non-official members, will approach this question with a full sense of the responsibility which rests upon us in dealing with such an important matter.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

Now, my Lord, the motion before the Council is that the Bill in question be referred to a Select Committee. In the first instance I raise my respectful protest against the manner in which Government have proceeded in connection with this Bill. My Lord I cannot imagine any Bill of greater or graver import than the Bill which seeks to deprive His Majesty's subjects of the Protection of their liberty which they at present enjoy under the law. This Bill proposes to substitute for the judicial machinery that is provided under the authority of Parliament and of the Imperial Legislative Council for dealing with cases affecting the liberties of His Majesty's subjects, an extra-judicial authority, an executive authority, to deal with such cases. I submit, my Lord, that if there was any Bill which required to be proceeded with strictly according to the forms and methods laid down in the rules relating to legislative business before this Council, this was one. Those rules provide that ordinarily when a Bill is introduced, a motion is to be made in the first instance that the Bill may be published in the official gazette or gazettes as the council may direct. In the present case action has been taken under the exceptional provision contained in rule 23, which says: "The Governor-General if he sees fit may order the publication of a Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it in such gazettes and languages as he thinks necessary, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and if the Bill be afterwards introduced it shall not be necessary to publish it again." My Lord, I take it that his provision has been incorporated into the rules to meet cases of non-controversial measures far different from the one which is now before us. The departure from the regular method prescribed has resulted in this: here is a measure of very great importance. If a motion was made for leave to introduce it in the ordinary way it would have been followed by motion that the Bill should be published in the gazettes and circulated for opinions. The Bill would have then been circulated in the country and among public bodies for opinion; the opinions of High Court Judges of other judges and magistrates, of the various local governments and of public associations interested in the question would have been elicited. These opinions would have been circulated to members of this Council, considered by your Excellency's Government and possibly also by His Majesty's Government, and after all this had been done there would have been a motion made in this council that the Bill should be referred to a select committee. But what has actually been done here? The Bill was published in the gazette, if I am not mistaken, in the 19th January or some date about that?

Hon. Mr. Mudiman:—On the 18th January.

Hon. Pt. M. M. Malaviya:—Thanks. Now on that night after the Bill is introduced here to-day under the provisions of rule 23, without any motion for leave to introduce it, I would not have concerned myself about the formal motion to ask for leave to introduce it, but for the fact that the great advantage which the legislature intended to secure by such a motion in the first instance, viz., the publication of the Bill in the gazette and its circulation for opinions before it should be referred to a select committee, has been lost to us by the course followed.

The second thing which I complain of is that while rule 25 provides that "after publication of a bill in the "Gazette of India", the select committee to which the Bill may have been referred shall make a report thereon. Such report shall be made not sooner than three months from the date of its first publication in the Gazette of India unless the council orders the report to be made sooner," here is a proposal emanating not from an ordinary member, but from the Home Member, who held judicial offices for many years, disregarding that very useful provision and proposing that the select committee to which it is proposed to refer this Bill should report on or before the 6th March, 1919. I submit, my Lord, the Home Member owed it to the Council and the public to explain what reasons of state existed which justified or led the Government to adopt a procedure which violates the ordinary rule which has been laid down for dealing with legislation. He has not done so; I hope he may yet do so. But I submit in the absence of any such explanation, the public have a right to complain that the procedure which has been followed. Your Lordship is aware, the whole council is aware that these Bills have fallen like bolts from the blue upon the public. Your Lordship is aware, most of us are aware, how numerous are the meetings which have been held and are being held in different parts of the country to send up protests against the introduction of these bills. Is it fair to the public to hurl such measures as these over their heads without the slightest attempt at justifying the extraordinary manner in which it has been done.

GOVERNMENT GOING BACK ON PAST PROMISES.

My Lord, I have no sympathy with sedition; I am sure no member has. We hate sedition, we reprobate it. We do so for two reasons, it is bad in itself, and it hurts my own countrymen. I am sincerely sorry for the young men who have been misled into the paths of sedition; I grieve their fate. I would do anything reasonable which it were possible for us to do to save them from the path of evil and its consequences. We have no sympathy with either anarchical crime or revolutionary crime; when necessity for legislation to deal with anarchical or revolutionary crime has been shown the proceedings of this council bear witness to the fact that we have given our support to the measure that was needed. I will refer to the passing of the Defence of India Act. When Lord Hardinge's Government found it necessary to introduce the measure known as the Defence of India Act every member of this council lent his support to the proposal. We supported it as a temporary measure. I will invite attention to a few passages in the debate on it which make this clear, one from Lord Hardinge and another from Sir Reginald Craddock. Speaking on it, Lord Hardinge said: "You will observe that it is a war measure, to last during the period of the war and for six months afterwards. There is no one in the land more jealous than I am of the honour of India and of the striking reputation of India for loyalty that India so rightly deserves and I am not disposed to allow the honour and fair fame of India to be tarnished by the criminal acts of a few ill-balanced minds at a moment when India's sons are shedding their blood on the battle-field for the King-Emperor and country." Sir Reginald Craddock, who introduced the Defence of India bill, said in the course of his speech; "In the first place, my Lord, it is a great tribute to the loyalty of India and the peaceful behaviour of the vast majority of her people that, while the British Government passed a Defence of the Realm Act at the outbreak of the war, we are now in India half way through the eighth month of the war before we have found it necessary to enact a similar measure in India, for, though under another name, it is really a Defence of the Realm Act to which we are to-day inviting the assent of the Council." Sir Reginald Craddock went on to say: "The powers that we are now asking for are the powers which in our opinion are required for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India, and we require these powers only during the continuance of the war and for six months thereafter;—that is to say, until the excitement and disturbance of the general calm, which the state of war engenders, have had time to subside."

The position having thus been made clear, every member of the Council gave his support to the proposal. I need not quote from the speeches of all the members who spoke, but I beg to quote one short sentence from a speech of mine on that occasion. I said:—

"The living present demands from us that in the exception all circumstances which have been created by the war we should lend our loyal support to the Government in adopting every measure which is necessary in order to prevent and crush mutinous acts, to preserve public peace and to protect the civil population, the law-abiding people from the evils of the misguided action of a few ill-balanced minds. We are all agreed, as the debate has shown, to the principle of the measure so far as it is needed by the exigencies of the situation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm." I think it cannot be questioned by any member of this Council or by anybody outside that we have given cordial support to the Government in passing a very exceptional measure such as the Defence of India Act when its necessity was made clear to us. We did so because we were told and realised that it was an exceptional measure needed by the exceptional times of the war, and that as a temporary measure it was to come to an end 6 months after the war. Now my Lord, what is it that we are now asked to do? We are asked by the Hon'ble the Home Member to give our support to this exceptional measure being placed permanently on the Statute Book, and we are told that if we shall not do so, we shall be regarded as not sufficiently responsible men. I ask the Hon. the Home Member, and I ask every member of the Government to tell us, what are the facts which justify such a course. I agree with Mr. Jinnah that no case has been made out for such a measure. I submit that we must have a case made out for placing provisions of such an exceptional character in the permanent statutes of the land.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

What is the position we have to deal with? There are two kinds of crimes, revolutionary and anarchical, which the Rowlatt Committee have dealt with. Let us analyse the two. The Rowlatt Committee have not said that there was any such crime in existence in this country up to the year 1897. The first to which they have referred were the regrettable murders of two English officers in Poona 1897. They have shown that the murder of one of these was the result of an accident and that of the other was accountable by the fact that strong feelings had been excited against him among the people by the maladministration of plague measures in Poona. Now before I proceed further I may say at once that so far as the findings of the Rowlatt Committee are concerned, I accept the facts which they have stated largely as they have stated them, but not entirely. Nor do I accept all their inferences. We have to exercise caution because, as the Rowlatt Committee have themselves pointed out, they have not placed before us all the evidence upon which they based their conclusions; and without any disrespect to any member of the Committee, without any reflection against them or any suggestion of a want of any desire on their part to do the right, we may not accept their inferences and conclusions as entirely satisfactory. The Committee have pointed out that the great mass of the statements which they had to rely upon were statements which unfortunately, with few exceptions, they felt themselves bound to treat as confidential and that they were not able to place them before the public. The reasons which they have stated for not doing so are I submit, not satisfactory. They have urged that the deponents would be exposed to danger if they had published their statements. I submit that they have taken an exaggerated view of this danger. In para 35 of their Report they say that the non-publication of this evidence has hampered them considerably in fortifying the conclusions at which they had arrived. On the other hand I submit that if the evidence had been made public, it is possible that on some points at least the public might have come to different conclusions from those at which the Rowlatt Committee arrived. We had no doubt a judge of His Majesty's High Court presiding over the Committee. We also had officers on it one of whom I have the pleasure of seeing on my right; we also had on it an Indian judge and a non-official Indian lawyer; all very honourable and capable men. But we know that judgments of the judges of the High Courts have been set aside by His Majesty's judges of the Privy Council. This was so even in a criminal case which went up to the Privy Council from Madras. It is possible that the conclusions at which the Rowlatt Committee had arrived might not have been accepted by other judges if they shifted the evidence. Take another instance. A special tribunal that sat at Lahore three years ago recommended that a certain number of persons, I think 24, should be hanged as the result of the appeal that was made to your predecessor. 17 of these persons were saved from the gallows, because your Excellency's predecessor and his advisers felt satisfied that the tribunal in question had not sifted the evidence correctly. Therefore granting that the consideration which prevented the Rowlatt Committee from publishing the statements may be very weighty, the fact does stand in the way of our accepting all their influences and conclusions. But with this reservation, I may say at once that I accept the statements of facts they have arrived at. They have been very careful in making those statements and those will help us in deciding what should be our attitude in regard to the Bills before us.

EXISTENCE OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Now what is the position disclosed by the committees report with regard to revolutionary and anarchical crime? Let us examine it province by province. There were two murders in Poona in 1897; but it is not shown they were revolutionary crimes. The Committee have dealt in their report with the prevalence and growth of revolutionary ideas in the Bombay Presidency since 1897. There had been a few conspiracies, but they had been put down. The Report shows that the revolutionary movement, such as it was, was practically dead in that province; they do not refer to anything that has happened since 1914 so far as Poona and the Bombay Presidency is concerned. Obviously therefore so far as Bombay is concerned, there is no need for legislation of the kind here proposed.

Let us now take another Province, let us come to the United Provinces. The Committee have gone exhaustively into the state of things that exists in the United Provinces. They have come to the conclusion that though a little trouble was imported into the United Provinces, there was no indigenous anarchical tendency in the provinces. Their statement is to be found in para 124 at page 136. After citing a few incidents that had taken place, regrettable and deplorable incidents though they were, they say:—

"These incidents show clearly that so far the revolutionary movement has not taken hold of any section of the people of the United Provinces, but the position and circumstances of Benares, will always render that city a point of peculiar peril."

This does not show that in the United Provinces there is any need for this proposed legislation.

Let us now look at the case of Bihar and Orissa. The Committee in para 119, at page 130, say:—

"We find that the province of Bihar and Orissa has been slightly affected by the revolutionary movement, although it has been the scene of two of its worst crimes." Even assuming that these crimes were revolutionary, I submit that so far as Bihar and Orissa are concerned, they have not made out a case, at least the committee's Report does not lend support to the proposal to perpetuate this extraordinary legislation there. The Committee go on to say: "This province, however, has been used, and within all probability continue to be used." There I beg to differ from them because they have not stated any reason for it,—"both as a need-bed for propaganda and as a harbour for absconders." This might be said of any part of the country. But what is more important is, as the Committee observe, that "hitherto the character of the general population and the vigilance of the authorities, assisted by the operation of the Defence of India Act, have been able to prevent graver mischief." The latter part of the assumption I need not combat. But taking the situation as a whole clearly there is no reason given to justify a supposition that Bihar and Orissa stand exposed to any danger of anarchical crime being revived or taking root in that province.

Let us now come to the Central Provinces. The Committee note that Nagpur had been affected by the extremist campaign in 1907 and that there was some seditious activity there in 1908, but that it had completely subsided in that very year. In para 125, at page 139, of their Report the Committee say "The Central Provinces did not, so far as we are aware, again come into contact with dangerous movements until February, 1916." "When one Nilini Mohan Mukarji, one of the Benares conspirators, was deputed by Rash Bihari to induce the troops at Jabalpur to join the rising planned by the *Ghadr* party for that month." But in the next page, in concluding the chapter, the Committee say:—

"The incident is a neat illustration of the way in which a revolutionary from outside sows evil seeds in a place free from indigenous disaffection and also of the way in which, by firm action taken in time, mischief can be arrested."

Clearly the Central Provinces do not support the case for proposed legislation.

Then, my Lord, let us look at the case of Madras. Regarding Madras, after reviewing certain events that took place there, the Committee have stated their conclusion in para 153 of their Report. They say:

"Since the trial of the Tinnevelly conspirators (in 1911) there does not appear to have been any trouble from criminal revolutionary conspiracy in the Madras Presidency. We do not consider that there was any indigenous revolutionary movement in Madras, and but for the influence of a certain gentleman whom they name) and the revolutionaries plotting in Paris and Pondicherry there would have been no trouble in Southern India."

Now, my Lord, whether the inference that the trouble in Southern India was due to the influence of a certain gentleman is correct or not, I cannot say; but the fact to which I wish to draw attention is that the Committee do not consider that there was any indigenous revolutionary movement in Madras, and that there had been no trouble there since 1912.

THE CASE OF THE PUNJAB.

"I shall next take the case of the Punjab. In the Punjab, as the Committee have pointed out, the trouble arose in 1914 because of the return of certain emigrants from Canada and other countries. Now, my Lord, we know now that trouble arose. We know that there has been for a long time past a real genuine grievance in the minds of those Indians who have gone out of this country regarding the treatment which has been meted out to them in other parts of His Majesty's empire. A certain number of Indians returned very much dissatisfied with the treatment they had received, and there were the incidents generally known as the Komagata Maru incident and the Budge Budge riot when a number of His Majesty's subject were shot dead. With great respect, I submit that the fault for that deplorable incident did not lie entirely upon those poor people who died or were interned or otherwise suffered, but upon those also who could have taken steps to prevent misunderstanding. However these and other emigrants returned to the Punjab and disaffection spread through some of them amongst a certain number of people. There was trouble, therefore, due in this case not to any indigenous revolutionary tendencies in the province but to the return of a certain number of Indians from Canada and other countries. Then the Government of India was requested by the Punjab Government to pass the Defence of India Act and to frame rules under it by which they could deal with the situation. The Government of India did help the Punjab Government by passing that legislation at one sitting of this Council. The result was that by the application of the rules passed under the Defence of India Act those unfortunate tendencies, these evil tendencies subsided in the Punjab. A number of persons were tried and punished by Special Tribunals; a certain number of persons were interned; there were other measures taken. But the trouble such as it was soon subsided. On the 31st January 1916, the Punjab Government reported that the returned emigrants were settling down and that the feeling among the Sikhs was reported to be more satisfactory than at any time for some years. And he great fact which stands out in connection with the whole episode is that the people at large helped the Government, they co-operated with the Government in trying these misguided men and even in trying to bring them to justice. In paragraph 145 of the Report the Rowlatt Committee say:—

"Under the Defence of India Act 30 persons were interned in Jail, 113 were restricted to their villages, 25 were restricted to other villages. Under the Ingress into India Ordinance 331 persons were interned between October 1914 and December 1917, of whom 224 are accounted for by the period of October, 1914 to April 1915. Two hundred and forty-two of the 331 have been released. Of the emigrant revolutionaries, 2,576 in all have been restricted to their villages."

"We are informed that so valuable has been the work of the Sikh advisory committees in regard to restrictions, internments relaxations and releases, so strong has been their influence on the side of law and order, that although a considerable number of suspects continued to arrive in the Punjab after the troubled period, especially from the Far East, at the end of 1917 the total of persons restricted in any way under the Ingress Ordinance was only 914 while number of these at first restricts and then released from restriction had risen to 1,513 and releases were steadily progressing."

The committee say that there was a Sikh official witness who said that there were thousands of persons who had returned to India with revolutionary ideas still at liberty. That may be the caution which an official anxious to show his zeal or to show that he is a very far-sighted man, might express. But the fact remains that in the Punjab, what little disaffection was imported from outside has subsided under the operation of the Defence of Indian Act, and I submit, Sir, no justification has been shown I should not say shown because I do not think the Committee could be accused of being anxious to show such justification,—no justification is to be found in the Rowlatt Committee's Report for perpetuating an extraordinary piece of repressive legislation in the Punjab. I will invite attention to what they say in paragraph 146. They say:—

"It is evident that the Ghadr movement in the Punjab came within an ace of causing widespread bloodshed. With the high-spirited and adventurous Sikh the interval between thought and action is short. If captured by inflammatory appeals, they are prone to act with all possible celerity and in a fashion dangerous to the whole fabric of order and constitutional rule."

"Now I draw attention to this to show that the action taken by some Sikhs ought to be judged in the light of these remarks. They had cause for irritation, and to that irritation which they brought back when they landed in India other irritation was unfortunately added, as I submit with great respect but with a clear mind, by the action which was taken by the authorities at the time.

The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay:—"The Komagata Maru incident?"

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Yes, the Komagata Maru and the whole of the incidents which took place at Budge Budge. Now, Sir, I draw attention to this to show that the Sikhs being the impressionable people that they are and the action of the Sikh Advisory Committee having led to calm being restored, the existence of any ill-feeling among a few Sikhs for a short time in the period mentioned does not justify the perpetuation of the Defence of India regulation.

"Then, my Lord, we come to Bengal. Every one knows that there was no revolutionary or anarchical crime in Bengal until 1905, your Excellency and your distinguished colleague Mr. Montagu have dealt with the causes that gave rise to discontent in Bengal. In considering the present diseased state of the minds of a few persons in the province, we ought to bear in mind all that has preceded. The facts which have been stated by the Rowlatt Committee and which have been referred to in the Reforms Report how discontent arose in Bengal. Up to 1905 Bengal was entirely free, I submit, from any revolutionary tendency. In 1904 Lord Curzon introduced the Universities Bill. As has been pointed out by the Committee that unfortunate measure marked the beginning of a period of misunderstanding between the Government and the people. Following closely in its wake, came the Partition of Bengal, carried out, violently carried out despite the protests of the people, and the evil effects of the measure are too well known to require any mention. Everybody knows how everybody knows what the people of Bengal did after that event. Every body knows how memorials went up from a hundred platforms from numerous association how meetings of respectful protest were held all over the Province of Bengal; how deputations waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, how every effort was made in this country and in England to have that measure rescinded, but the attitude unfortunately taken up at that time was that the matter was "a settled fact" and that it should not be unsettled. Now, Sir, in view of the attitude taken up by the Government, the people of Bengal were driven in the first instance, to adopt every constitutional measure, which it was open to them to adopt to impress the justice of their contention upon the Government. They adopt the vow of *swadeshi*, they adopted the vow of boycott. Their object was to draw the attention of the English public and the English Ministry to their piteous cry, that their province should not have been cut asunder as it had been, that it should yet be re-united. Those cries did not succeed in drawing the attention of the authorities. The authorities kept up a non-possumous attitude they would not be moved. The result was that all the leading men, the men who were in the forefront, the men of the most moderate views who had waited upon the Governors and the Government in deputation, who had sent up memorials, who had sent up reasoned objections, found themselves unable to satisfy the people why the Government should not reconsider the matter. It was then that ideas of a new character began to force themselves upon the minds of some people. As the attitude of the Government stiffened, the attitude of the younger men also stiffened. The young men were naturally more impressionable than the older people. Those of us who are growing old know that this is a natural law. Now the younger men could not bear what older men could bear; therefore naturally I say regretfully they were led into paths of unconstitutional agitation. And we know what happened in subsequent years. With the prosecutions and the punishments of students the feeling between the authorities and the general public grew from bad to worse from day to day. It was this state of things that some of the young men were led into the path of unconstitutional agitation. As I have said before, nobody deplores that this should have been so more than we Indians do. We regret it for the sake of the country generally and for the sake of the young men in particular. We wish they had not been so misled. But in dealing with an evil, it is not statesmanship to shut one's eyes to the facts which gave rise to the evil, to propose remedies without recognising the root cause which gave rise to the disease. Now, my Lord, this state of things went on in Bengal. And though the position was undone, was unsettled by his Majesty the King-Emperor when he visited this country in 1911, the evil ideas which it had given rise to were still left behind. There were some men who had been led into the wrong paths of revolutionary ideas and methods and they continued in them. This is a matter to be deplored to be provided against and not to be overlooked in dealing with the situation. Then the war, which broke out in 1914, brought in another trouble. We had then the Gadhr party also making an effort to create mischief in India. Now, My Lord, I beg the Government to keep these two causes, or rather these two movements separate in considering the question. Such fissiparation, such sedition as existed before the war would be traced to causes one set of which one could understand. The attempts which were made during the war by the Gadar party and by the Germans to mislead Indians was also a cause which contributed to disaffection and to evil—results. Now the war has ended, and happily with it are ended all German plots and all the evil which they gave rise to. Therefore we can thankfully brush aside all the incidents relating to the Gadhr party, and we can fervently and reasonably hope that none of its evil results will be seen in India any more. So far as the problems created by it are concerned, we are entitled to ask the Government to consider that the war being over, and a new state of things having come into existence, the evils which the war gave rise to will not be heard of again.

We have then the other class of revolutionary ideas and crime which did not entirely according to the Report of the Rowlatt Committee spring out of the war. Now here, too, Sir, let us fairly and squarely look facts in the face. Let us recognise, as your Excellency and Mr. Montagu have done in your Report, what is the real state of things in the country. Your Excellency and your noble colleague have in the first chapter of your Report taken a survey of the political situation in India. You have pointed out how the desire of Indians to have a larger and larger share in the administration has been growing; you have pointed out how pledges have been unredeemed and promises unfulfilled, except partly; you have pointed out how good measures like those of self-government which have been promulgated have not been allowed to fructify; how grievances which Indians have been repeating year after year in a constitutional manner have not been attended to.

THREE CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

Now, my Lord, for thirty years and more the Congress came into existence in 1885, the thoughtful people of India, the most responsible men among the educated Indians, have year after year brought a number of grievances before the Government in this country and in England. They have stated in a most reasonable form what those grievances are, and they have in the most reasonable spirit asked for the remedy of those grievances. Some of them have been remedied, some reforms have been introduced for which we are thankful; but the measures that have been introduced have not been sufficient. The causes for complaint have not been sufficiently removed. There are three factors which have come into prominence out of this state of things. There are the economic causes of discontent, there are the social causes of discontent and there are the political causes of discontent. The economic causes have been partially noted by the Rowlatt Committee where they point out how the Bhadralog in Bengal have found it more and more difficult to find suitable employment; that the schools have not been sufficient; that the education has not been of a varied character, and that new avenues of careers have not been provided for young men which might relieve the pressure so far as the Government services and offices are concerned. They have received a largely literary education and the two doors open to them, viz., Government services and the Bar are both overcrowded, and cannot accommodate a limitless supply of men. That has given rise to serious hardship and discontent. Then there is the social factor. We know, unfortunately, that the dealings between Europeans and Indians in this country are not altogether as they should be. We know that even in the matter of the services the distinctions of race which ought to have been obliterated which it was promised would be obliterated so long ago as 1833, which it was promised would be obliterated when the gracious Proclamation of her Majesty was issued, have not been removed. We know that scholars and students in Bengal saw that a man so distinguished as Dr. P. C. Ray, now happily knighted, though he was acknowledged to be one of the most scholars in the country, was still rotting in the Provincial Educational Service when men far inferior to him had been put in the Indian Educational Service. Young Indians saw many such cases. They saw their own countrymen, eminent and honest, devoted to learning, devoted to the cause of education, passed over in favour of younger men, from England. All this tended to add to the discontent which was felt in Bengal, so also in regard to other matters. Then there were political causes. They found that there was much in the state of things in the country which the Congress had long sought to remedy, which the best men in the country had long endeavoured to rectify by constitutional appeals to Government which had not been rectified. The Committee have taken note of a letter in which one of the revolutionaries condemned the Congress. I can very well understand why he should condemn it. The Congress would not on any account be revolutionary ideas and unconstitutional methods. And, finding that the appeals of the Congress, repeatedly addressed to the Government over the course of 25 years and so, had failed to achieve their purpose, it is a matter for regret but not for surprise, that some young men were misled into thinking that unconstitutional methods would be more effectious.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 18
February 18

S. S. Trelamay, Hayward, Port Said. Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES

February 18.

S. S. Tenshin Maru, Yoshisakki, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Firoze for Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Mayaci Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Taian Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Atna for Christiania.
*To arrive.

S. S. Trelamay.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Trelamay, 2,479 tons, Captain H. G. Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Said, with ballast, which port she had left on 2nd instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 18th February, 1919.

Berth	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kasrad & Co
C & B	Atna	2973	Surabaya	N F	W & A Graham & Co
H	Basque Bhoys	292	N F	N F	Shroff Haroon (Owner)
K	British Emperor	2182	Abadan	20-2-19	Shaw Wallace & Co
L M	Symethorn	2315	Calcutta	N F	
M	Damra	702	P Gulf	20-2-19	M M & Co
O	Chakla	1727	Busra	N F	M M & Co
Q	Bashayan	160	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
MERSEY DRY DOCK.					
Lanka		954	N F	N F	D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
Mahanadi		549	N F	N F	P S N Co
Pioneer		552	N F	N F	P S N Co
Kashtvati		513	N F	N F	P S N Co
Chowbo		990	Mangalore	19-2-19	P S N Co
Kanvar		553	Bhownagar	19-2-19	P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Tatsuta Maru	1850	Kobe	27-2-19	N Y Kaisha
4	Khosrau	2422	S. & E. Africa	20-2-19	T M Morrison & Co
12	Tama Maru	1839	J pan	24-2-19	N Y Kaisha
14	Sofala	34	N F	N F	M M Co
16	Sunda	1716	Java	N F	P S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Mattah	2156	N F	N F	B I M
4	Baraca	1499	N F	20-2-19	M M & Co
5	Urlana	3564	Busra	18-2-19	M M Co
6	Karakatan	4239	N F	20-2-19	M M & Co
9	Merkara	3141	London	N F	M M Co
8	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	N F	J Finlay & Co
6	Clifton				
10	Devonia	4156	N F	N F	W & A
	Hall	2532	N F	N F	D R I M
12	Khiva	3661	London	1-2-19	M M Co
13	Varela	1932	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Jehangir	3361	N F	N F	T Morrison
15	Ulimaroa	2982	London	22-2-19	M M & C
17	Iamana	5265		15-2-19	M M & Co
	Betsy and Lindsay	1442	N F	N F	T. & Shaw
3	Pier Baroda	1899	N F	N F	M M & Co
OFFSIDE.					
17	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T Morrison
19	Sankura	1905	S F	N F	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

S. S. Krakatan from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,128 bags rice.

S. S. British Emperor from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—5,212 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S. S. Tama Maru, from Soarabaya via Colombo, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—141 cases quinine, 38, 48 bags sugar.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy, for Liverpool, 1,000 bales wool, Madhavgopal Ramjidas; 165 bales hemp, Cowasji Govindji and Co.; 10,000 cwts linseed 2.0 tons linseed cakes, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Khiva for London:—92 bales goat, sheep skins, Mohanbai Jafferbhai; 100 bales hemp, 10 cwts. bee's wax, Lukmanji Ebrahmji.

S. S. Merkara, for London:—172 cwts. wheat flour, M. K. Lele; 1 bale buffalo hides, H. M Merjin.

S. S. Treylawney for a Port in France:—2,500 cwts. ground nuts, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Atna, for Copenhagen via Christiania; 193 bales woolen carpets, Bonton and Co.

S. S. Atna, for Christiania:—17 bales woolen carpets, Bonton and Co.

S. S. Ryan for Stockholm via Christiania, 4 bales woolen carpets, Bonton and Co.

S. S. Mayachi Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, M. Besan Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales Yokohama Kuno-Kaisha.

S. S. Taian Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton M. Besan Kaisha.
cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Mayachi Maru, for Osaka, 200 bales

IMPORTS.

Agents M. M. and Co.:—105 baskets dates, 702 boxes dates, 300 bags dates, 26 cases Fisamaws, 20 cases sharkfins.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy, from Liverpool, Agents J Finlay and Co.:—24 casks white tiles, 30,000 Fire bricks, 3,543 bags soda ash, 2,000 bags hyposulphite of soda, 43 drums sulphide of sodium, 5 casks sulphur black powder, 35 cylenders ammonia, 10 drums cans soda, 714 slabs ammonia fegric, 20 casks earthenware, 23 cases, chloride and alkalite of soda, 2,940 drums and bags, 377 casks china clay, 66 drums bleaching powder, 5 cases glass, 104 cases bottled beer, 6 cases values and gauges, 201 bags iron washirs, 1,288 bales hoops, 1,000 bales steel hoops, 4 casks solidified oil, 100 cases soil varnish, 25 cases toilet soap, 4,250 boxes soap, 180 cases cotton piece goods, 79 bales grey cotton piece goods, 37 bales, 122 cases cotton yarn, 46 bales, 3 cases cottons, 14 bales white cotton, 243 bales, cotton piece goods, 52 bales printed cotton piece goods, 12 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 28 cases cotton braids, 24 bales, 15 cases piece goods jackets netting, tents nets, etc., 5 cases cigarettes, 6 cases umbrellas.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 8 to 28
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 80" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.			3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.			3 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months			4 1/2
" " 6 "			4 5/8
Interest day to day loans			3 1/4
" 7 day market loans			3 1/4
Consols 2½ %			55½
Rupee Paper 3 %			53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan			70½
Government Securities 5 %			99½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs			25.97

London, Feb 11th

Bantes 3%	65
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8
Closing Rate of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	54½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 5 %	99
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 10th.

3½ % 1928—1923	89½
4½ % 1925—1945	99½
5 % Nov.	£95 1/16

London, Feb 11th

3½ % 1926—1928	89½
4½ % 1925—1945	99½
5 % Nov	£95 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 10th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£93
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89
Copper Brazers	£132
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Spelter	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	26/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar Sellers	2/6
Plantation first Latex Crepe April-June paid	2/1½

London, Feb. 11th

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore usual Bold per ton in bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in bags	400
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	430
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) per ton in bag	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton in bag	405

For all shipments after the 18th instant Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£95
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89
Copper Brazers	£132
Yellow Metal	£b. 1
Hard Spelter	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	25/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Aug sellers	27

Tone:—Very firm nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crops April-June	2/1½

Tone:—Dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

FEBRUARY, 18.

The tone of the market was quiet this morning and the Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 554 for Fully Good Broach April May and declined to Rs. 550½. After improving to Rs. 553 the price declined to Rs. 549½ and then advanced to Rs. 555. Slight fluctuations followed and, owing to a meeting the bazaar closed at 3 p.m., the rate being Rs. 553. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 551 and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach		April-May	554
Fully Good M. G. Broach		March	412
Fine M. G. Oomras		"	480

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 18TH Feb. 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach		April-May	553
Fully Good M. G. Broach		March	410
Fine M. G. Oomras		"	480
Fully Good M. G. Oomras		March	480
Good M. G. Southerns		May-June	545

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Rec.	F	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengal	474	431	419	4 4	ready.
M. G. Sind-Punjab	437	427	412	397	"
M. G. Khandesh		502	487	457	"
M. G. Oomras No 3	512	502	487		"
M. G. Oomras No 2		502	487	457	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th Feb 1919.

Cotton	15 795 bales
Wheat	6 341 wts
Linseed	1 396 "
Rape, etc.	40 "
Gingellyseed	1,344 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1 813 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	1,160 "
Myrabollams	2,519 "
Cottonseed	14 088 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	802 "
Jowar	665 "
Maize	163 "
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb 18th—5-30 p.m

	Bazaar Terms			Rail Delivery		
	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77	0	0	11	6	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	76	0	0	11	4	0
" Karachi Bandra	77	0	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	14	0	11	6	0
" Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	14	0
Linseed Brown Bold	11	14	0	12	0	0
" Thin	1	10	0	12	2	0
Teaseed White 85-15	105	0	0			
" Gujar 75-25	100	0	0			
" Gujar 50-50	88	0	0			
" Black	95	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0	16	0	0
Barley	51	0	0	7	8	0
Groundnuts	102	0	0			
Castorseed	49	0	0	7	8	0
Mowrasseed	7	0	0			

	Rs	as	p
Forward			
Wheat April-May	9	8	0
Linseed May	12	12	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 3/4
Fres Demand	193
American Dollars	286
Hongkong "	213½
Shanghai	325
Japan	144
Singapore	166½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5, and 15/16.
D. D. on London, 1/6.
Credit Bills/a, 1/6, 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit Bills/a, Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144-8.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 142.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 324.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47. 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay ... 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was inactive with hardly anything to report.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,115; Swan, 587½; Simplex, 677½; Shamprji, 121 1/4; Pearls, 545; Madhowjis, 2,093; Luxmi Cotton, 1,815; Kohinoor, 1,227½; Currimbhoy, 842½; Kastoorchand, 1,050; Ind. Bleaching, 170; Finlay, 482½; Fazulbhoy, 715; David, 600; Crescent, 220; Colaba, 1,545; Century, 425; By. Cotton, 605; By. Dyeing, 1,515; Bundi, 27½; Katni Ord 262½; Katni, Def. 1,370; Tata New Defd. 460p; Tata Old Defd. 1,132½; Tata Ord. 2382; Shivrajpur, 38; Alcocks 862½; By. Burma, 857½; By. Tramway, 512½; By. Steam, 340; Tata Hydro: 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,125; Swan, 570; Simplex, 680; Shahnuji, 121 1/4; Pearls, 545; Madhowji, 2,092½; Luxmi Cotton, 1,810; Kohinoor 1,227½; Currimbhoy, 845; Kastoorchand, 1,065; Ind. Bleaching, 160; Finlay, 482½; Fazulbhoy, 712½; David, 602½; Crescent, 220; Colaba, Dyeing 1,510; Bundi, 27; Katni Ord. 1,520; Century, 425; By. Cotton 600; By. 262½; Katni Deft. 1,350; Tata New Defd. 470; Tata Old Defd. 1,135; Tata Ord 2381; Shivrajpur 37½; Alcock 865, By. Burma, 3821; By Tramway, 512½; By. Steam, 340; Tata Hydro: 1,230.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The week opened without any improvement in the tone of the share market which continued dull and uninteresting with business reported on a very small scale. At the same time there was no weakness in evidence and prices for most part were well maintained. In jute mill shares action Gondalparas were again done at Rs. 1,375 and Kamarhattys at Rs. 554 to 56. Only a few transactions were put through in coal shares. The industrial section was not well supported. Chemical industries changed hands at Rs. 25.12 and Frank Ross at Rs. 11-8. There was continued demand for tea shares and dealings were reported in shares of several comparatively new companies. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 31-8; Burrakur 50.8; Jaluty Central 25; Jumoni 15 x.d.; New Beerbhoom 60 4; Patrohna 13 8; Pench River 11.10; Samla Kendra 11-4.

Jutes:—Albion 470; Barnagore 126 x.d.; Gondalpara 1,375 s.l; Howrah 31-4; Kamarhaty 554 s.l.; Lansdowne (pref.) 113; Reliance 34; Waverley 13.12.

Teas:—Central Cachar 96; Jutlibari 14; Panchoni 2-12 p; Sirissia 11-8; Teen Ali 12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 25-8; Alliances Jute 5.4 p. c. (deb.) 94 8; Allahabad Bank (pr f.) 101; Britannia Brass 10-4; British Burma Petroleum 9-4; Boxa Bye Products 11-12; Chemical Industries 25-4; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref.) 84.8; Frank Ross 13; Indian Iron and Steel 2-8 p; Nagpur Clay Tata Industrial Bank 3p.

Government paper 5½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 4 to 74-8.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

Business was again upset on the rice market to-day, mills offering at Rs. 315 with buyers at Rs. 312-8-0; small mills Rs. 330 and buyers Rs. 320. A special small lot of small mills was done at Rs. 322 for February. Out-stations for speculative transaction were February Rs. 309, 312, March Rs. 313-8, 315, April Rs. 321, 323, May 327-8, 329, about 95,000 bags being dealt in. Paddy is firm and unchanged the price of rice being still below the equivalent of paddy.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF MADRAS RICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued a notification restricting the maximum prices of rice for exporters in the districts of Godaveri, Krishna, and Guntur and also the selling price at eight annas profit per bag exclusive of railway fare and cartage.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

JUSTICE'S ELECTION.

The result of the election by the Justices of the Peace of their representations on the Bombay Municipal Corporation was declared yesterday. There were 23 candidates for the sixteen seats allotted to the Justices' representatives, of whom the following first-named sixteen have been declared elected. Of the sitting members Mr. Hughes, Mr. Shellim, Mr. Kasamali J. Pirbhoy and Rao Bahadur Vandeker have been defeated, while the new candidates, who have succeeded, are Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. Rustom, D. B. Wadia, the Hon. Major Fernandes and Dr. Viegas.

ELECTED.

1	The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta	355
2	Mr. Navroji Maneckji Dumasia	340
3	Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)	335
4	Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia	325
5	Dr. Ratanshah Temulji Nariman	323
6	The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Kharsetji Sethna	322
7	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai	319
8	Mr. Meyer Nissim	318
9	Lieut.-Col. William Glen Liston	316
10	Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik	311
11	Mr. Behramji Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai	310
12	The Hon. Major Cajetan Fernandes	294
13	The Hon. Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai Laji	293
14	Mr. Jamsetji Ardeser Wadia	273
15	Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas	255
16	The Hon. Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit	252

NOT ELECTED.

17	Mr. Reginald David Hughes	241
18	Mr. David Sassoon Shellim	228
19	Mr. Kasamali Jerajbhai Pirbhai	217
20	Dr. Phirozshah Nasarvanji Daruvala	188
21	Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas	179
22	Dr. Elijah Moses	164
23	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar	91

MEETING OF ALIGARH COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have reserved for a more suitable occasion he publication of the reasons of our silence in connection with the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Aligarh College, held on the 25th January, and about which different versions have appeared in the Press in one form or another. Friends have been pressing us to publish our own statement as soon as possible and some newspapers are expecting some such statement from us. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to these kind friends and the editors of the journals for their having reserved their judgement until they hear our point of view of the case, as is the custom with all fair-minded and just people. They must pardon us if we tell them that any statement from us even now would, for some very weighty reasons, be premature.

Why we walked out of the meeting and what were the reasons that compelled us to adopt such a course of action are questions on which, when the time comes, we hope to give entire satisfaction to the public. In connection with the incidents referred to above, we propose to publish certain other facts also with the help of which it will not be difficult for the public to decide whether the reasons for our action were justified.

We are sorry to note that certain newspapers have expressed their views before hearing us. We feel that this is not quite in keeping with the accepted principles of responsible journalism.

We hope our friends will excuse us if we do not say anything more at this stage.—Yours, etc.,

(HAZIQUL MULK) MOHAMED AJMAL KHAN.
DR. M. A. ANSARI.

PASSENGER'S TROUBLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a passenger to British East Africa having intended to sail by s.s. Khosrau. This ship was programmed to take her voyage to Africa on 22nd January 1919, and accordingly all intended passengers by the boat have flocked in into Bombay from various parts of India since 19th January 1919. Since then the steamer being incessantly postponed to several dates (firstly to 25th January 1919, then 6th, 11th, and now 19th February 1919) passengers have been much inconvenienced and troubled all-round. They cannot leave Bombay for their homes, if at a distance, nor can they afford to sustain a loss in meeting the daily heavy expenses of Bombay, thus unnecessarily caused by the shipping arrangement, during the intervening period of suspense lest a chance of taking a boat is indefinitely lost to them. They are again to expose themselves to the infectious climate of Bombay.

Who is to remedy for all this? Are the passengers to continue to suffer calmly and quietly without having any relief to their hardships? Of course not!—Yours, etc.,

M.
A passenger by s.s. Khosrau.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 17.
(Delayed in transmission.)

The fifteenth session of the Travancore Sramuham Popular Assembly opened to-day at 12 noon by the Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nair. The Dewan delivered his opening address lasting for more than an hour. A very important announcement was made that a Bill was under consideration of Government to amend the Travancore Legislative Council Regulation, and to confer enhanced powers on non-official members, calculated to satisfy the growing desire of the people to share in the work of administration in a larger measure than hitherto. This announcement was received with continued applause.

Among other things, the Dewan reviewed the war efforts made by the State and people, the economic crisis, and the various measures taken to relieve the situation. He spoke at length on the encouragement given to develop industries in the State, the creation of a new Department of Industries and about the marvellous progress in education made during the previous official year.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES AT LILYA.

A correspondent writes:—

A public meeting of officials and leading men of Mahal Lilya, in Bhownagar, was held on the 11th instant to take famine relief measures at Mahal Lilya and in the surrounding villages. The Vahivatdar of Lilya, Mr. Markandrai Goolabrai, presided. Mr. Mohanlal Dave, of Bombay, who represented "The Lilya Bandoo Samaj", handed over the funds collected by him in Bombay, in connection with the famine at Lilya, to the Committee appointed there, and asked the President to open a grain shop for the poor. Mr. Dave made an eloquent appeal to the rich to subscribe to the funds and support the scheme. He was able to get Rs. 900 in aid of the funds. But as this sum was not large enough to cope with the prevailing distress the meeting resolved to approach other philanthropist persons and his Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar with a request to give their support to the fund. The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Feb. 16.

The report of the Kathiawad Muslim Education Association bears testimony to the progress the Association has made in the cause of Muslim Education. The Association came into existence in October, 1917, and since then it has tried its best to further the cause of education. Kathiawad Mahomedans are educationally backward. They being engaged in industrial concerns do not deem it proper to send their sons to vernacular schools, much less to Anglo-Vernacular schools. The first session of this conference was held at Junagadh under the presidency of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, when it was fortunate to enroll 34 members. The second year the number of members were 95 and Rs. 1,517 were granted as scholarships to students prosecuting their studies in schools, and colleges while three scholarships were awarded to those studying in the Male Training College. The second session was arranged at Bhavnagar.

A meeting of vernacular schoolteachers of Visnagar district was held at Visnagar when Mr. Mahasukhbai presided. Among the principal resolutions passed were two; the first to raise the grade of untrained teachers to Rs. 20—1—35; of the first year trained teachers to Rs. 25—1—40, of second year trained teachers to 30—1—45 and of third year seniors to Rs. 35—1—75. The second resolution was to cancel the circular relating to imparting private tuitions.

NEED OF WELLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On July 6, 1911, I addressed letters to some of the papers of the Presidency stating that money sufficient to construct three or four wells for charitable purposes was available, such wells to be in places in the Bombay Presidency where they would be most useful to men and their cattle. I invited suggestions from Mahajans or public bodies, such as local boards and gentlemen of position, who would be willing to construct public wells out of this fund and arrange for their maintenance. In response to this invitation many suggestions were received and two wells were constructed, one in the Northern Division and one in the Central Division.

Funds are now available for the construction of two more wells. I again invite suggestions from Mahajans and public bodies and gentlemen of position who are willing to construct a well and arrange for its maintenance, to forward their suggestions to "Well" c/o The Editor, The "Times of India" who will forward them to me. When the exact site has been selected the money necessary for the work of construction will be forwarded to the body or individual selected.

I need hardly emphasise the enormous importance of wells to the famine stricken districts in this Presidency in seasons when the rains fail.—Yours, etc.,

"WELL."

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscriptions are acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Through Mr. S. V. Mulgaokar:—	
A Fabian Socialist	50
Mrs. Khote	10
Mr. H. A. Hakim	3
Mr. M. G. Mogre	1
Mr. M. S. Sanagiri	1
Mr. A. J. Jiddawala	1
A well-wisher	1
Miscellaneous Donors	85
Through Mr. S. M. Manga:—	
Christian, Parsee and Mahomedan sympathisers	4
Mr. Levy	1
Mr. Mirza Akhan	2
Mr. A. H. Ibrahim	1
Mr. H. H. Maniyar	1
Mr. M. H. Maniyar	1
Mr. M. Qasim Manga	1
Through Mr. V. A. Desai:—	
From Mr. Y. G. Khairulla	5
Through Mr. Ramnarayan Jauhor:—	
From Mr. D. R. Shah	2
From Mr. Bhagwanjee Shivjee	1
A poor man from Kasganj	1
Liberty	1

"A URAN WATER SCANDAL"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Uran Water Supply Committee is thankful to you for your article entitled "A Uran Scandal" in your issue of the 13th instant. The Committee hopes that Government will now soon pass the necessary orders on the subject and alleviate the distress of the poor people of the Khurpat or salt villages. Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B.A., Collector of Kolaba, has been taking a keen interest in the subject. He visited Uran some time ago and made personal inquiries. The Committee thinking that the suggestion of the Commissioner, S. D., (not N. D., as mentioned in your article) to provide water carts could not be carried out for various reasons, sent a deputation to the Collector, who received it kindly and promised to forward the representation with his own favourable remarks. The Committee has been daily expecting the orders of Government.

When Lord Sydenham as Sir George Clerk paid an afternoon visit to Uran during the early part of his Governorship of Bombay, he promised in his reply to the municipal address to consider the question of providing water works for the Uran Peta. A scheme costing about six lakhs of rupees for the construction of a reservoir and the supply of water through iron pipes was soon prepared. The Uran people undertook to raise two lakhs of rupees among themselves, and the works were to be named after His Majesty the King-Emperor. Khan Bahadur Hormusji alone donated one lakh and thirty thousand rupees, while other contributors paid according to their means. The great war broke out meantime, and the scheme remained in obeyance. Government have been regularly paying interest to the donors on the amounts of their donations during all these years.

The Committee is now requesting Government to grant only a portion of the people's former contributions to purchase iron pipes with a view to alleviate present distress. The water is to be drawn from wells by means of an oil engine which Khan Bahadur Hormusji has promised to lend free of cost. The pipe through which the water is to be carried to the afflicted villages will be useful when the permanent water works are taken in hand. The cost of providing water to about 2,000 souls for four months by means of carts cannot be less than Rs. 20,000, at the lowest computation, and all this money would be irrecoverably spent. Besides this it will be very difficult to obtain the requisite number of carts to carry the water five or six miles away daily. The Customs department here has engaged only two carts at a monthly cost of about two hundred rupees (not five thousand rupees as stated by you), for only a few months. Now that everything all has been carefully placed before Government, the Committee hopes that no unnecessary delay will occur in sanctioning and carrying out its proposal.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. CHARAB.

Uran, February 17.

THE JUDGE, THE CROW AND THE PASTIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following incident, which took place recently, will interest your readers:—

Near Coalgaon, the camp of the Collector was temporarily situated. An appeal against the decision of the Deputy Collector was to be heard there and the parties and pleaders had already arrived. The Collector came to the Court and took the chair in solemn silence. The eyes seemed to be on the papers concerned but he mind wandered somewhere else, may be, hunting. The quiet was not broken by any one, save by a crow, which began and kept on cawing for about ten minutes. His honour's rage knew no bounds. Coming out, he began to search his rifle to punish the offender. But unfortunately he could not find it and had to resort to another alternative, viz., throwing off his slippers to punish it. The accused, indifferent to all this, flew to another side and continued cawing. Thus an insult was offered by a bird to his honour. It did not at all care for his tender nerves. The British Judge returned, took the chair, and without hearing a single word of what the parties and the pleaders had to say on the matter declared the appeal dismissed. I have nothing to say as to the merits of the case.—Yours, etc

"DISGUSTED."

Bhusaval, Feb. 12.

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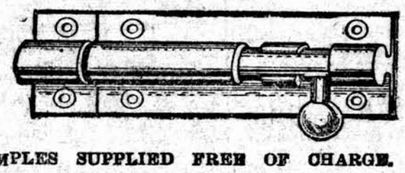
BOLT  BRAND
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THE CONGRESS AND THE BUREAUCRACY.

MR. NORTON'S REMINISCENCES.

In 1885 the Indian National Congress held its first sititng in Bombay and in 1887 I joined it at its third sitting in Madras. By education and sentiment I had always been a Liberal Forty years in India have hardened me into a Radical. But I have never been a blind idoliser of men. The best cannot withstand the shock of power. Place demoralises them, rank unsexes them. They frequently deteriorate into "congeries" of old women in trousers. But they remain always a political danger—but at times a political nuisance. In England their errant malfeasances are checked by the criticism of a Press too numerous to be bought and the chastening influence of members in the House who, under pressure of their supporters, throw light upon dark places and not infrequently redress a wrong. In India such bridles upon official escentricity do not exist. At the time of which I write the social influences of Government House paralysed the Press. Free criticism was not compatible with dinners at Guindy or dances at the Banquetting Hall. There were always wives to be considered—so the husbands said—and over the horizon was creeping that small black cloud of official decoration which to-day places a solid and permanent phalanx of support at the disposal of Authority. What matters it to the Government whether the elected members shall have a majority or not in the Imperial or any other Council? So long as there is a bottomless reservoir of Knighthoods and Rai Bahadurs available for distribution, so long as Authority can dip its hands into the Lucky Bag and fish out, at will, little tinsel decorations to hang round the necks of obstinate patriots, so long may Government smile at a majority as terrible in its thunder as were of old the forked lightnings of avenging Jove. The wiles of Juno may not appeal to the Honourables of to-day, but no Government need harbour anxiety as to the fate of a bill so long as it is entitled to plaster political heroes with assorted transmutations of the English alphabet. The "Extremist" is to the Government, we know, "Anathema Maranatha." It is questionable whether in its heart of hearts the Government is less inimical to the "Moderate," but of the two parties the latter is supposed to be less intolerable—for the time. So the Moderate is used as the lash wherewith to scourge the Extremist and as I look on the one hand at the serried ranks of belted Knights (I omit for the nonce the lower orders of local chivalry) who, forming a stockade of defence round Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu, hold the bridge over which Reform must pass to its Throne or its Pyre; and, on the other, observe that the Extremist party can only muster to its clarion-call two men in shining armour of whom one has lately returned his lace and casquet to a scandalised administration; when I look upon this contrast, and philosophically wonder whether decorations are the cause or the effect of recognised political morality, it is borne in upon me that it is time for all trimmers finally to set their sails in the direction of the flotilla whence the steermen shout, in Parliamentary usage, "the Knights have it." To which I will only add, "and they will keep it."

But in 1887 the country was only on the eve of political debauchery Knighthoods were sparse. Men still pretended to believe in a C. I. E. and women went contendedly to sleep with a Kaiser-i-Hind. Now woman-kind scorns any bed-fellow under a Member of the British Empire. Progress has not found the weaker sex loth to copy the foibles of the sterner. But this was not so when the Congress launched its barque upon the stormy waters of Reform.

The Teacher and the Pupil.

Great Englishmen, bred in India as at home, had long enunciated and practised the principles upon which India was to be governed. The devout proclaimed this country a gift from Providence. The lawyers christened it a trust. But all alike agreed that England was to flood India with its education, was to rear it on its own political and economic theories, was to ground it in its own love of freedom. The ultimate result was foreseen and encouraged. When the child had reached manhood; when the germs of England's tuition had leavened the mass of Indian superstition and prejudice and had slid a backbone into the moral framework of its society, when the hour of fulfilment struck England was to hand over this wonderful continent to its indigenous owners and herself retire proud and happy on the completion of task impossible under Heaven to any nation but herself. English statesmen never blinked the end. If they ran great risks they not only faced them like men, but met them like gentlemen. From her appointed task England never withdrew. Her evangelists spread her gospel through the land. Through every channel, religion, commerce, literature, the law, the ideals of England were unfolded for India's adoption. The Indian schoolboy was taught in English to admire the example of Hampden's resistance, to reverence the fervour of Milton, to regard parliamentary institutions as the last word in political carpentry. So India drank in the lessons of the West and, in a great measure, assimilated them. In her infancy she was encouraged and those who in India stood sponsors for the gradual realisation of Indian aims faithfully interpreted and illustrated the text from which English statesmen preached.

Then slowly things changed. Year by year the number of Indians educated in English methods increased. They began to compete, especially in the law where they made their mark. Competition brought success, and the Indians' success brought astonishment and jealousy to the English man. Preserves supposed to be the exclusive property of ourselves were trespassed upon by our pupils. They began to hunt our foxes and bag our pheasants. At the first, the Englishman regarded this as a mere flash in the pan. He recalled the apothegm of the rocket and waited for the stick. Unfortunately the stick never fell. England had educated better than was supposed and the natives (the synonym "Indian" had not then been invented) were apter pupils than their professors had believed. When the native shouldered the Englishman on equal terms, the Englishman did not like it. This was one rift within the lute. Contemporaneously there arose another. The older race of civilians, whether Collector or Judge, was left undisturbed in its Districts for many years in succession. When I first came out I knew officials who had remained for fifteen years at a stretch within their jurisdictions. One result was they knew their respective charges thoroughly, were on bowing terms with all their neighbours, on terms of comparative intimacy with a large number and in close friendship with many. The Collector was then regarded as "parens patriae" in a sense now unattainable. The zemindars and smaller squires, the local gentry and those who conceived themselves gentlemen were not left as now to kick their heels outside the Collector's gate in their carriages or relegated to the obscurities of a verandah to be regaled there by the Baba's rocking-horse or the Mem Saheb's tailor sitting cross-legged on a mat. He was ushered into the Collector's library and treated as a friend. Courtesy begat confidence and confidence intimacy till the Collector, proud of the respect and affection he had inspired made himself the human barometer of every fluctuating change in the social and political rivalries of his District.

Nomination had its defects and competition has its virtues. One virtue, however, it does not possess collectively. It has no manners. If we are to trust successive Viceroys the Civilian of to-day is such a prodigy of political sagacity and prescience, so wrapped up in his efforts to better the condition of his fellowmen, so lost to all sense of self, that either, he has never had time to acquire manners or, having acquired them, has never had time to put them into force. In ancient times Haileybury copied Winchester, "Manners maketh Man." I can dispense with the statesmanship which, *pace* the Viceroys, does not exist. I regret the manners to which, as a pure piece of altruism and self-sacrifice I conceive myself entitled. The advent of the overland route shook the foundations of organised society in India. Men now ventured home at short intervals who had previously always spent their leisure in India. Money formerly distributed locally was now hoarded to be spent in England. The old cordiality vanished. It was replaced gradually by a thin veneer which deceived no one. The Indian accepted it, as he accepts so much, silently under protest. He said nothing. But he remembered and he regretted Haileybury and the passage round the Cape.

Crying "Halt!"

Lastly, the Englishman resented the new school of Indian critic. He resented the Indian ewspapers published in English. So long as he was derided in vernacular "rags" he cared little. But he flinched when the treasure houses of his own language were ransacked for a vocabulary in which to indite his own short-comings. He had forgotten the pledges of his country, he had forgoten the teachings of England's emissaries. He thought it possible, and just, to educate a foreign continent up to a limit of his own choice and then to call "Halt." He believed he could be more fortunate than Canute. He fretted at ndian ingratitude. England had taught ndia to think. Was not that enough? Was India entitled to translate thought nto language? Surely not. Was not that eqnivalent to looking a gift horse in the mouth? But that was not the worst. Was the pupil justified in picking holes in the Professor? Was not that obnoxious to the Shastras? Was not the Preceptor entitled always to unquestioning reverence? Was not he indeed in the list of heirs? And so with devious questions, always shirking the right issue, the Englishman blinded himself to the genesis of new forces summonded and equipped for the coming fight by the country which to-day has justified once more with her blood her right to be called the Sentinel of Freedom. The older generation of Englishman would have met and won the rising conflict by leading and directing it. Not so the modern. He met the call for progress with contumely; he sneered at the hopes of reform: he hunted with obloquy the men who banked the rising intellectual tide of young India: he tried to account for phenomena he had never studied by imputing to vanity and sedition that which his own statesmen had foreseen and fostered. The few Englishmen who joined the Congress Movement in India he dubbed traitors, the Indians as seditionists and he bracketted the two in one catastrophic death sentence, "Congress Wallah." So labelled he hoped they would either be stoned to death or perish of internal combustion. His great stand-by was the fanaticism of the Mahomedan, who in his view was loyal and a man, while the Hindu vakil was neither a man nor loyal. So he unchained the tame pack which Simla always kept ready for emergencies, and while Sir Henry Coton was finishing the proofs of "New India," Lord Dufferin cheered on Sir Syed Ahmed and the Raja of Bhinga to make mince-meat of the contemptible mobs assembling from the North and the South and the East and the West of India to make common cause aginst a system which arrested national growth, repudiated the promise of English statesmen and tore up the Queen's Proclamation of 1857. My recollection is that the Viceregal hounds came badly mangled out of the fray. Like another and a more famous army, the Contemptibles survice to-day and are flourishing, while the old Congress Wallahs will [illegible] forget or forgive the Vice[illegible] attack at a Scotch banquet [illegible] on the honour, and life's work [illegible] ense memory they still love [illegible] Home."—"The Daily [illegible] Co."

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	30.003	Inch.
Temperature of Air	72.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.4	"
Dew Point	59.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.649	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	79.6	"
Minimum do.	67.7	"
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	190	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	18	m 1	7	28	3	18	m 7	12	16	8
		1	29a	27	0		7	58a	17	8
Wed.	19	m 1	31	27	8	19	m 7	39	16	10
		2	2a	26	5		7	34a	18	5
Thur.	20	m 1	53	27	0	20	m 8	8	17	3
		2	34a	25	9		8	2a	19	4
Fri.	21	m 2	16	26	4	21	m 8	41	17	9
		3	8a	25	1		8	35a	20	3
Sat.	22	m 2	42	25	7	22	m 9	20	18	3
		3	54a	24	5		9	18a	21	2
Sun.	23	m 3	16	24	9	23	m 10	12	18	9
		5	3a	23	11		10	30a	22	2
Mon.	24	m 4	12	24	1	24	m 11	27	19	1
		6	51a	24	0					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 18 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 7h.	6m.	Sunset 6h. 40m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	" 7h.	6m	" 6h. 40m.
" 20 (Thursday)	" 7h.	5m.	" 6h. 41m.
" 21 (Friday)	" 7h.	5m.	" 6h. 41m.
" 22 (Saturday)	" 7h.	4m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 7h.	3m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 24 (Monday)	" 7h.	3m.	" 6h. 42m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th February, 1919, was 30.187 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is slightly or moderately below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature has fallen rapidly and is now in defect at night in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in north Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are moderately below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Temperature is below the average both by day and night, the deficiency in the minimum ranging from 10 deg. to 12 deg. in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is below normal in the west, while night temperature is generally below the average, the deficiency ranging up to 13 deg. at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri. Temperature is lower than usual in the north Konkan both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Belgaum. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is below normal in the north-west of the division; night temperature is below the average except at Hyderabad, the defect ranging from 11 deg. to 13 deg. in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a light shower at Trivandrum. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the United and the Central Provinces and is now far below the average generally in north-west India and the central parts of the country. A fresh disturbance appears to be approaching the north-west frontier.

No large chance appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17 February, 1919.

The western disturbance is now beginning to effect north-east India. It has given heavy snow in Kashmir and rain generally in the north and east Punjab and locally in north Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India, the east of the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and west Bihar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Ranchi, Gaya a half; Dehradun one and a half; Muktesar three-quarters; Mussoorie, Simla one; Ludhiana a half, Sialkot, Murree threequarters, Srinagar, Dras two; Sonamarg five.

Temperature is low generally in north-west India and is high in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central India East, and the plains of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 18th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do (17th)	.. 71.2	49.0	80	..	7.56	—0.76
Jask	.. 75.0	58.7	74	..	5.18	+2.25
Muskat	.. 76.2	63.1	56	..	3.23	+0.45
Do.	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 68.6	46.6	82	..	0 97	—0.06
Rawalpindi	.. 58.7	40.2	84	..	6.98	+1.60
Lahore	.. 57.2	44.0	96	..	4.51	+1.29
Hissar	.. 81.6	45.9	91	..	1.72	+0.51
Ambala	.. 72.9	48.3	91	..	5.17	+1.00
Delhi	.. 76.7	52.9	78	..	2.64	+0.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 89.1	55.4	65	..	1.06	—0.30
Mainpuri	.. 87.3	55.2	76	..	1.61	—0.36
Jhansi	.. 89.8	58.3	64	..	2.37	+1.07
Cawnpore	.. 86.2	60..	84	..	0.89	—0.72
Allahabad	.. 85.5	61.7	84	..	3.91	+2.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Jacobabad	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	.. 70.9	55.1	26	..	1.24	+0.18
Ajmer	.. 75.4	46.8	46	..	0.65	—0.35
Jaipur	.. 81.5	46.2	73	..	1.58	+0.50
Kotah	.. 86.6	56.4	58	..	1.12	+0.27
Mount Abu	.. 62.0	46.4	15	—	0.39	—0.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 78.6	52.5	36	..	0.46	+0.15
Dwarka	.. 73.4	65.6	52	..	0.97	+0.48
Veraval	.. 75.9	58.1	59	..	0.13	—0.26
Rajkot	.. 81.6	49.0	46	..	0	—0.33
Bhavnagar Para	.. 87.4	51.8	70	..	0.01	—0.36
Surat	.. 88.3	59	59	..	0.01	—0.38
Ahmedabad	.. 88.0	52.2	49	..	0.18	—0.10
Deesa	.. 82.8	43.0	27	..	0.2	—0.14
Neemuch	.. 77.7	47.8	23	..	0.61	—0.06
Indore	.. 85.4	55.3	53	..	3.32	+2.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 85.8	62.9	78	..	9.96	+7.91
Saugor	.. 88.4	59.6	51	..	3.84	+2.03
Hoshangabad	.. 90.3	55.8	78	..	6.22	+4.76
Khandwa	.. 92.0	63.6	63	..	1.54	+0.44
Akola	.. 95.5	66.1	56	..	2.38	+0.79
Amraoti	.. 94.3	63.6	50	..	3.37	+1.68
Nagpur	.. 91.6	64.7	71	..	7.34	+5.34
Chanda	.. 94.2	71.0	62	..	3.68	+1.39
Raipur	.. 85.1	62.7	78	..	5.30	+3.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 82.4	70.5	66	..	0.20	—0.40
Ratnagiri	.. 81.9	69.1	70	..	3.61	+2.67
Marmugao	.. 83.6	..	84	..	3.01	+1.78
Karwar	.. 86.5	69.0	77	..	4.58	+2.54
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 94.4	57.2	46	..	0.21	—0.77
Ahmednagar	.. 93.0	59.9	72	..	0.91	—0.46
Poona	.. 93.8	59.1	62	..	1.17	+0.02
Sholapur	.. 96.0	62.3	27	..	1.41	—0.13
Bijapur	.. 94.6	64.3	53	..	0.34	—0.90
Belgaum	.. 91.3	58.8	78	..	4.28	+2.34
Aurangabad	.. 92.5	61.0	64	..	1.66	+0.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	.. 98.2	64.0	32	..	2.69	+1.60
Hyderabad	.. 93.1	70.4	66	..	2.84	+1.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	.. 89.3	73.6	78	..	6.60	+3.16
Calicut	.. 88.3	76.1	82	..	13.68	+7.28
Cochin	.. 89.5	77.1	78	..	14.76	+5.75
Colombo	.. 88.6	73.2	93	..	14.06	—8.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
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Bellary	.. 96.7	68.2	57	..	6.14	+3.84
Cuddapah	.. 96.6	73.1	67	..	6.58	+1.71
Madras	.. 88.0	72.1	79	..	50.12	+29.48
Bangalore	.. 89.2	63.5	75	..	8.03	+4.60
Coimbatore	.. 93.0	69.3	63	..	12.51	+7.06
Trichinopoly	.. 94.5	69.4	77	..	13.89	+5.04
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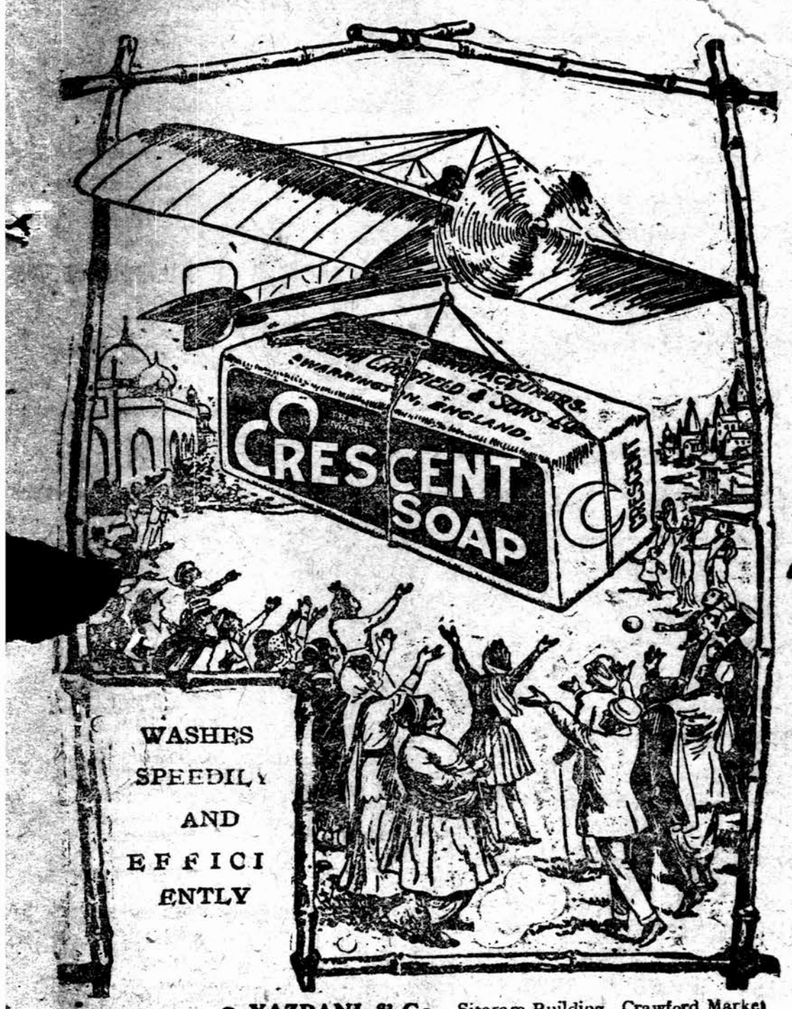

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TELEGRAPH TROUBLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public in whose interests we work largely have been apprised—thanks to the "Chronicle" of the discontent prevailing among the staff of the Central Telegraph Office. The discontent is mainly due to a want of recognition of our loyal and hard work during the War and the falsification of the hopes so lavishly held out regarding a "substantial increase" in all banches of the Service. Our maximum remains where it was!

The embers of discontent are now being fanned into a flame by other acts of high-handedness on the part of those in authority chiefly the A. S. and D. S. I. These pseudo —bureaucrats or, are they tin-gods?, appear to hug the delusion that they can ride rough-shod on the best feelings of the men to whose co-operation they owe their present position.

The staff, after the travail of the past four years, during which as much as four to eight hours overtime was uncomplainingly and cheerfully done—now look forward to some relaxation and naturally seek home and rest after a term of duty. But behold! there comes a "mandate" that X Y. and Z must work overtime every night or support inability, to do so by a Medical certificate! Now, Sir, isn't that goading the staff to open rebellion? And is the public to suffer in the event of a "bust up"?

Isn't a term of 8 hours' strenuous work in these days of Influenza, cholera and low vitality considered enough?

It is hoped the P. M. G. will kindly investigate this and other matters, not forgetting the female portion of the staff whose lot is being rendered unbearable by studied harrassment.

Timely intervention may avert a congestion of.

"TRAFFIC."

Bombay, 13th February, 1919.

"SELF-SUPPORTING EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The cost of education has become so heavy that it has become difficult even for people of the middle class to spend enough money for the secondary education of their children. To managers of secondary schools it is a very painful sight to see our boys weeping before us to get permission to appear for the Matriculation Examination. Many of these disappointed boys are really clever who can do well in several professions though they are not able to pass the much-coveted University Entrance Test. In most schools out of a class of forty boys, thirty boys at the most are sent up for the School Leaving Examination. What becomes of the remaining ten or fifteen boys? Are they altogether unfit to do anything useful in life? For such boys it is necessary to open classes where they can be taught several professions. These classes are more expensive than the present regular school classes and in the beginning boys will not like to pay very high fees as they do in the Matriculation Class. Private agencies will be able to do this work more economically than Government though it is the duty of the latter to help this kind of education. To make the classes self-supporting in the long run and to teach the pupils to start small business concerns for themselves ought to be the ideal.

With this aim in view the Gokhale Education Society started classes in carpentry in the month of December 1918 and we have got about twenty-five pupils. Two teachers and two mistries teach the boys and help them in their work. In two months we have been able to sell furniture worth Rs. 600. Our initial expenses have come to nearly two thousand rupees and every day we are feeling more certain about the success of our scheme. This business to be carried on well must have a large capital of at least Rs. 25,000. Timber has o be bought on a large scale. Some machines and tools have to be purchased and some scholarships will have to be given to poor boys to kep them in the school for three years. Classes for similar other professions can be started either in large towns or in villages and the heavy cost of education and the waste of human lives which goes on to-day will be stopped. In these days we hear a good deal of educational schemes but hear very little of actual experiments. Much depends upon the success of these experiments. Our experiment has just begun and we want pecuniary help from persons who are wealthy and generous. Any help in money, timber, sawing machines, lathes, carpenter's tools will be most thankfully accepted. Buying furniture from this institution will also be a help.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI,
Chairman, Gokhale Education Society.
Kashi Baug, C. P. Tank,
Feb. 13.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to draw the immediate attention of the Municipal Authorities to the insanitary condition of a certain area inhabited by my Hindu brethren, as I learn that the landlord of the place has failed to care for the health of the tenants.

Next to Mandvi Police Station and the Musjid Bridge (B Ward) is a small building occupied by Bania families and underneath are a few godowns and "pedhies" of a number of Tarpauline merchants. The whole passage is a very nice example of an insanitary area. So much filth accumulates there, besides this being used as dustbin, that flies and flees innumerable are to be seen inhabiting that place. One would shudder to pass by lest he should be attacked by some infectious disease. On inquiries I find that there has been a couple of cases of cholera but this has not yet opened the eyes of the landlord. Forbearing and pleasing and never caring to pick quarrels with landlords as always are these Banias, they have refrained from drawing the attention of the authorities concerned. But whom shall they speak to. No one comes to them to look to their grievances, the landlord seldom appearing once a year I appeal to the Municipality on behalf of these poor people residing there or working in day hours in these godowns, to be so generous as to send a Health Inspector to examine this place and if possible to clear the spot of such miserable filth. It would be highly obliging.

Besides this, there are several insanitary areas which, without proper periodical municipal inspections, would help to spread epidemics visiting Bombay so often.

Thanking you for your kind support.—Yours etc.,

SANITATION.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

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